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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, A SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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The Daily Commercial.

The Action of the Episcopal Convention Yesterday.

All who are of opinion that the slaveholders' rebellion is a stupendous wickedness and a crime that words cannot fitly characterize; all who believe this Government is a blessing to mankind to be prized above all things on earth; all who believe slavery is a sin, to be denounced as such every where and at all times, but never so much as now and in the congregations of men making peculiar professions of Christianity as teachers of the Word of God; all such, and all others who believe we live in stirring times, when words of boldness and truth only are to be spoken; when weakness, indecision and neglect to speak without policy or reservation, constitute something little less than a sin, if it is not a positive crime, will be disappointed in reading the report of yesterday's proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Pennsylvania.

The resolutions reported the first day were just such as every unreservedly loyal man in or out of the Convention ought to have supported. They were positive in support of the Government and in condemnation of the rebellion, and of slavery as the cause. Seemingly nothing less could have been said—more might have been.

Nevertheless, a substitute was adopted yesterday which, if it supports the Government, renders such support, if it had no other, as would cause it surely and speedily to fail; which, if it condemns the Rebellion, is such condemnation as, had it no other, would cause it to thrive; which, if it denounces Slavery, is such denunciation as, in view of which, the slaveholding traitors might take hope.

The substitute is artfully drawn, with the view of saying nothing that ought to be said, while it seems, at first sight, to say much. Its true character, and the real purpose of its adoption, find a definition in the debate. The original resolutions were opposed by arguments clothed in language little less than treasonable. The substitute was supported in like manner. The speaker, whose lead the Convention followed, scarcely disguised his sympathy with the Rebellion, and we believe it might be proved that he has on other occasions openly avowed it. Whether the Convention intended to be understood as adopting all his sentiments, can only be inferred from the fact, that a majority adopted his arguments, reversed what confessedly would have been the decision had the question been taken the evening before, and made a record, which, when viewed by the side of that of every other anniversary meeting in the land, must be a source of mortification, and lasting regret, not alone to those who spoke and voted like Christian Patriots.

Late General Intelligence.

The will of Andrew J. Butler, brother to Maj. Gen. Butler, has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's office, New York. He left it is said, an estate valued at $2,0,0,000, of which one-half was bequeathed ta Maj. Gen. Butler.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in session in Newark, New Jersey, has unanimously chosen the First Church, of this city, as the place for their next annual meeting.

Gen. Sherman has made a most important movement, having flanked Atlanta. We are without details.

The entire receipts of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad on Saturday are to be given for the benefit of the great Sanitary Fair.

Late Military Intelligence.

A cavalry detachment from Gen. Sheridan's forces arrived at Headquarters Army of Potomac on Tuesday afternoon, and announced the safe return of the command across the Pamunky the night previous. Custar's division cut the railroad below Hanover Junction on the 25th.

Secretary Stanton's bulletin of yesterday morning announced that the rebel army still held a strong position between the North and South Anna rivers; that they were evidently concentrated, and it would require two or three days to develope his intentions. The 9th Corps has been united with the Army of the Potomac.

Advices from Charleston harbor to the 15th state that the monitors and batteries were at work on Fort Sumter all day and night of the 14th, and was renewed on the 15th with increased vigor and effect.

Rebel reports state that the loss in Wickham's brigade (rebel) in the late fights were: Officers killed and wounded, 24, missing, 2; non-commissioned officers and privates, 56 killed, 315 wounded, and 55 missing. Lumax's brigade, officers killed, 9, wounded, 17, missing, 2; men killed, 124, wounded, 138, missing, 12. Total loss in the division, 780. Brigadier General Gordon, of N. C., commanding in the cavalry, died on Thursday from wounds received while fighting Sheridan's cavalry near Richmond.

Presbyterian General Assembly, N. S.

Vigorous Sentiments on the State of the Country.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 23.

The leading feature of interest in the fourth day's session of the New School General Assembly, was a report on the state of the country, presented by Prof. H. Crosby, of New York, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and is as follows:

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

WHEREAS, The iniquitous rebellion, prompted by reckless ambition in defense and furtherance of human slavery, continues to lift itself against the legitimate and liberal Government of the United States, and

WHEREAS, Such rebellion not only violates the sacred principle of obedience to the authority ordained of God, but also directly advocates the hindrance of the free progress of God's Holy Word, and thus, as anti-Christ, opposes itself to the truth; and,

WHEREAS, Its aiders and abettors are responsible for the sea of blood that has been shed through their resistance to the righteous efforts of the Government to save the life and integrity of the nation; and,

WHEREAS, It becomes the Church of Christ to utter no uncertain voice in regard to a grand public fact so intimately connected with its interests, therefore

Resolved, That this General Assembly heartily reaffirms the principles, and renews the declarations of previous General Assemblies, so far as applicable to the present aspect of public affairs.

2. That we recognize clearly the good hand of our God in all the victories of the national arms, whereby the limits of the rebellion have been contracted and its vitality impaired; and we look humbly and confidently to the same Divine source for further success until the cause of the nation shall be vindicated, and peace established on the grave of treason.

3. That we also recognize the same good hand of our God in the disappointments and delays of this long day which He has made more sure the complete destruction of the vile system of human bondage, and rendered less self-confident and more religious the heart of the nation.

4. That in such recognition and hope we do by no means lose sight of our national and individual sins, which render us utterly unworthy of the Divine favor, but confess them with penitent hearts, and trust to a covenant God in Christ Jesus, that this unworthiness will not hinder the outflowing of grace in behalf of the cause of right and order.

5. That we exhort all our churches to a renewed and faithfulness in supplication to God for the deliverance of the land, and prosperity of Christ's kingdom, through the blessings of national peace and fraternity.

6. That we cordially invite the Government with our sympathies and prayers in its energetic efforts for the suppression of this most causeless and cruel rebellion, urge all Christians to refrain from giving heed to the clamor of the Administration by ill-timed complaints and unnecessary criticism; fully believing that in such a crisis all speech and action which tend to difference should be sedulously avoided for the sake of the common weal.

7. That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be sent to the President of the United States by a special committee.

Sales of Oil Lands and Oil Wells.

[From the Oil City Monitor, of the 24th.

NEW STRIKES.—A new well has been opened near the Maple Run farm, on the Egbert farm, which is said to yield 300 barrels per day.

William Phillips & Company, on the Hasson Flats, have made a good strike. The well has not been tubed.

THE DOWNING FARM SOLD.—The farm owned by Major T. G. Downing, nearly opposite this place, on the east side of the river, has been sold to parties in Philadelphia, for the round sum of $45,000. Twenty thousand of this goes to Wm. Phillips & Co., for their lease of the oil interest. This is one of the most valuable farms in this vicinity. Quite a town is already springing into existence on it, and the parties who have purchased are amply able to construct the improvements necessary for its development. A large town will soon cover the territory known as the Downing Farm.

Robert Downing & Son have sold their place of 100 acres for the handsome sum of $5,000. This place is situated on Sage Run, two miles from the river. It was bought four years ago for $200. There is a surface show of oil on the premises.

New Orleans Market.

May 19.—Cotton spirited, with only a limited amount of spring sales. Six hundred bales were sold at 71@77; ordinary to good 30@38; low middling 84, and middling 85. Some inquiry for sugar and molasses. Sales 100 hhds. of sugar; inferior 15c; fully fair 20c; 200 bbls. molasses at 60@70c. for inferior to good old and new. There is a fair quantity of sugar on sale; little movement.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

BATTLES ON NORTH ANNA.

Another Successful Day.

Grand March for Richmond.

GRANT AT MT. CARMEL.

A Desperate Battle.

Hancock in the Van.

Gallantry of Birney's Men.

REDAN CAPTURED.

REBELS RETREAT OVER RIVER

Our Army Over North Anna.

Sweitzers's Brigade in Action.

MOST GRAPHIC ACCOUNT

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following interesting account of the battles on the North Anna river:

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH, THREE MILES NORTH OF NORTH ANNA RIVER, May 23, 9 p. m.)

Another day of uniform success has been added to the record of the Army of the Potomac. The following is a full and succinct statement of the eventful history:

The whole army was in motion soon after daylight, and all the Fourth Army Corps were to move towards the North Anna river. The old Telegraph road from Washington via Fredericksburg was the line of march for all the troops. The wagon trains were ordered to follow the direct main road from Bowling Green to Hanover Court House. The roads run almost parallel, so that the movements of the troops covered and protected completely those of the trains. Warren had encamped on the Telegraph road last night.

To-night Burnside and Hancock started upon the roads leading them into it. In the course of the morning Hancock having camped several miles further South than the others, reached first and continued at the head of the west column.

In the course of the morning it became positively established that the whole rebel army had the start of us in the movement towards Richmond. It was put in motion Saturday afternoon, Ewell's and Longstreet's corps striking directly from Spottsylvania C. H. for the telegraph road, and Hill's moving towards it via. Childsburgh.

The head of Warren's column was not many hours behind the rear of Ewell's, and it was only by reason of the absence of our cavalry that their trains got safely away. Hancock's Corps reached this point, Mount Carmell Church, before noon yesterday, and continued on the Telegraph road to Chesterfield or County Bridge, on the North Anna river.

Warren, following Hancock, turned to the right, on a road leading in a southwestwardly direction to Jericho or Butler Ford of the North Anna. Burnside had orders to turn off the Telegraph road at about half-way between this place and Chesterfield Bridge and take the road to Oxford Ford.

Wright was to march in the wake of Warren. Hancock reached the vicinity of the river about one o'clock, and discovering the enemy in force on the north bank, the approaches to which both along the Telegraph road and the Potomac and Richmond Railroad were protected by redoubts and lines of rifle pits, he halted and formed his corps in line about half a mile from the river, between and to the right and left of the railroads.

The ground was thickly covered with woods, welling his own movements. Along the Telegraph road it rose almost abruptly to a ridge closely skirting the river, cleared of timber, and washed at its northern base by a small creek, and forming altogether a very strong position for the enemy. The want of knowledge of the ground delayed the formation of Hancock's line, which was established about four o'clock, with Gen. Gibbon's division to the left, Gen. Barlow's in the center, Gen. Birney's on the right, and Gen. Tyler's heavy artillery in support of the center and reserve.

About five o'clock orders were given to attack. Gibbon encountered hardly any opposition in advancing to the ridge bordering the river, but Birney and Barlow met serious resistance. The former's division was formed in an angle, with Colonel Egan's brigade on the left; Colonel Pierce's on the right, and the 2d and 3d regiments, of the Excelsior brigade, in the centre, and Blaisdell's brigade of Barlow's division touched on Birney's right.

As soon as Birney's line emerged from the woods at the base of the ridge, the enemy opened upon it with musketry from rifle pits on this side of the road, and with an enfilading fire of shot and shell from some eighteen pieces of artillery stationed in sections at different commanding points. Mott's brigade was checked, but Birney's gallant men pushed steadily forward up the slope of the ridge, swept the rebel sharpshooters out of the rifle pits and charged toward a redan to the right of the road. From the rifle pits to the redan a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile intervened, and there being no cover whatever, our men were exposed in their charge to a constant shower of shot, shell and bullets, but they continued without faltering, and in less than fifteen minutes had possession of all the rebel works on this side of the river.

The enemy beat a precipitate retreat across the river, pressed so closely that they had no time to burn the bridges. They retreated to their works on the heights on the south bank of the river. Our men pushed immediately over the bridge and established themselves on the other side, a short distance from its south end. Several of our batteries were ordered up, and went into position on the north bank and soon drove the rebel artillery away.

The whole of Hancock's line then established itself, Birney's division being on the ridge. It had carried the south end of the bridge, which it held.

Night here ended a farther advance by the 2d corps.

The charge up the ridge by Birney's men, General Hancock pronounces one of the most creditable acts yet performed by his gallant command. Notwithstanding the severity of the enemy's fire, their loss did not exceed one hundred in killed and wounded, owing to the celerity of their movement. Among the latter were Col. Lake and Major Morgan, of the 3d Maine.

Just before sunset, as Gibbons' men reached the railroad bridge, the rebels set fire to it and burned its South end, while Hancock drove the enemy from the North bank of the North Anna at the Chesterfield bridge. Warren's troops became seriously engaged with them on the South bank at Cricksford.

The head of this column, Griffin's division, struck the river at about 1 p. m., and immediately forded it, the water reaching to their waists. Our troops immediately rushed up the steep banks and formed, with skirmishers thrown forward, in an open rolling field extending for about a quarter of a mile, and bordered on the south side by low hills, covered with pine woods; advancing in line, with Sweitzer's brigade on the left, Ayres' on the right, and Bartlett's in the centre, with a reserve at six hundred yards.

They came up with a strong skirmishing line of the enemy, supported, as it was subsequently ascertained, by Brown's cavalry brigade, of Wilcox's division, of Hill's corps. After a short engagement, the enemy were driven back, and a ridge in the woods gained by our troops. The other divisions of the fifth corps now crossed over as rapidly as possible, and we at into line on the right and left of Griffin's division.

The line was just formed and intrenchments thrown up, when about five p. m. the enemy attacked it in heavy force, consisting of Wilcox's whole division, of four brigades. They advanced three lines deep upon Griffin's and Cutter's (late Wadsworth's) divisions, the latter being formed on the right of the former.

They attacked us in front and at the same time tried a flanking movement along the track of the Virginia Central Railroad, running east of south and not far from the right of Cutler. Griffin repulsed them with great slaughter, but Cutler's right was forced back. Griffin foreseeing this sent three regiments of Bartlett's brigade to its support, headed by the Eighty-third Pa.

The latter while double-quicking towards Cutler's right, ran plump into the head of the flanking column, consisting of Brown's brigade, and were driven back in the afternoon by Griffin.

The Colonel of the Eighty-third, with great presence of mind instantly ordered into line to fire. The first volley broke the rebels and they fell back in confusion, leaving many prisoners, including Colonel Brown, in our hands.

While this flanking movement was being foiled the enemy made repeated front attacks upon all of which they were repulsed with severe loss to them. They had several batteries in position, which kept up a vigorous but inaccurate fire. Twelve of our own pieces were planted on the bluffs south of the river and replied with effect, silencing them.

In the course of an hour, about seven o'clock, the enemy fell back from our whole front, discomfited. Our line advanced capturing several hundred prisoners, mostly men that had dropped on the ground terror stricken with the severity of our fire.

Darkness put an end to the pursuit. The corps took up a very strong line during the night, extending over a ridge about half a mile from the river, with Griffin on the centre, Cutler on the right and Crawford on the left, both flanks resting on the river, which here makes a wide bend.

The loss in the Fifth Corps did not exceed two hundred. Wright's corps having followed in the rear of Warren, reached the north bank during the night and bivouacked there.

The head of Burnside's corps is within half a mile of Oxford, and the whole corps bivouacked on the road.

General Meade has just issued an order, congratulating in brief terms the fifth corps on its gallant repulse of the enemy. The result of today's operations is that we secured the passage of the North Anna river and inflicted defeat upon the enemy wherever we encountered him, but it would scarcely be correct to say that the enemy were intent upon a vigorous defense of the North Anna river. They manifesfiy meant merely to delay our passage in order to gain time, to place their whole army in position on the South Anna, along which is known a defensive line has been prepared for some time, with a view to a possibility of a compulsory retreat of Lee before Grant. All the prisoners, a total of nearly 700, who were taken yesterday, agreed in statement that Lee will await our approach on the South Anna.

ON TO RICHMOND!

GRANT AT JERICHO FORD.

No Fighting Since Tuesday.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JERICHO FORD, NORTH ANNA RIVER, May 24—9 P. M.

To-night the whole army is established on the south bank of the river. Hancock yesterday morning found the enemy still holding the heights on the south bank and kept their attention fixed upon his front by the fire of his sharpshooters and skirmishers, and an occasional shot from his batteries on the north side, until a movement by the left of Crawford's Division of the Third Corps down the river could be executed.

As soon as the enemy discovered this movement they fell back from the front. Hancock, immediately threw Birney's division across the river with orders to move towards the right towards Crawford's, and clear the south bank at Oxford Ford, in order to enable Burnside to cross. This was done during the middle of the evening, after some lively skirmishing, and at this time all the four corps are over and entrenched in good positions.

About five o'clock heavy cannonading commenced in front of Gen. Hancock and continued for an hour, but it is now known that nothing serious occurred during the day. Warren's picket men were run out some five miles to vicinity of Little river, without discovering any signs of the enemy. A cavalry regiment also scouted the country in front of Warren and reported it clear.

It is, however, evident that the enemy are still close up to Hancock's lines. We hold several miles of the Virginia Central Railroad, but nothing as yet has been done to destroy it beyond the burning of one small bridge. About two hundred straggling rebels were picked up to-day by our pickets and cavalry, and brought into camp.

MAY 25, 11 a. m.—Important movements are now going on, which it might be improper to mention. It is sufficient to say that up to this time no further fighting has taken place. Gen. Sheridan's cavalry corps is expected to join us to-night.

From Butler's Column.

Great Fight Tuesday

Enemy Repulsed in Disorder.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Atlanta Flanked.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union* says that Sherman has flanked Atlanta on the west, taking the road to Dallas, Paulding county. No further particulars.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL,

Important Amendments.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

Tax Bill Amendments.

Several amendments to the tax bill were made to-day on the recommendation of the Finance Committee. The licenses of wholesale dealers were fixed at fifty dollars instead of twenty-five dollars. The clause requiring produce brokers to pay one dollar additional for each thousand dollars of sales over ten thousand was stricken out, as was also that requiring foreign insurance agents to pay one dollar of premiums received. Distillers of grapes are taxed twelve dollars and a half for license. Butchers selling less than one thousand dollars are taxed five dollars. Concert Halls and Melodeons are included in the clauses fixing the taxes on theatres, etc., at $100. A clause was added imposing a license of $10 for any business not otherwise licensed, when the gross receipts exceed one thousand dollars annually. The duty on illuminating gas was fixed at ten cents per thousand on manufactures not above two hundred thousand cubic feet per month; above two hundred thousand and under five hundred thousand fifteen cents; above five hundred thousand and not over five millions, twenty cents; above five millions, seventy-five cents. Naptha, of the kind usually known as gasolene, is taxed five per cent ad valorem; sugar-cane molasses is taxed six cents per gallon, syrup of molasses and sugar-cane civern bottoms, pay a cent and a quarter per pound; charlied sugar, to the number of sixteen, pay three and a half cents per pound instead of four; wood-screws pay five per cent. ad valorem, instead of ten, as fixed by the House. Photographs used for embellishing books, pay a duty of five per cent. ad valorem.

The clause adopted by the House on Blaine's motion, and reported favorably by the Finance Committee, exempting sailing vessels from two per cent. *ad valorem* duty on hulls and repairs, and three per cent. on repairs of engines, was repealed by 22 to 13. The clause requiring miners to pay license was stricken out, and a new one inserted imposing a license of one hundred dollars on assayers whose business is not over $250,000 annually; over that and not over $500,000, three hundred dollars, and five hundred dollars where their business is over half a million annually.

Kentucky Democratic Convention.

Negro Enlistments Condemned.

McCLELLAN AND BRAMLETTE.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.

The Democratic Union State Convention at last night's session passed resolutions re-affirming the principles affirmed by the Union Democratic Convention, held at Louisville on March 17th, 1863, expressing their abhorrence for all attempts to pervert the war from its legitimate purposes as declared by Congress at the beginning, to the establishment of the Constitution as it is would be a triumph and vindication of man's capacity for self-government than any republic has ever given to the world; that the doctrine of the United States in which an armed insurrection has existed against the Federal Government have ceased to be States and shall be held on the ultimate defeat of that insurrection as provinces or subjugated provinces, ought to be rebuked and condemned; that the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrection, which for the time being suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution. That we unqualifiedly condemn the policy of enlisting negroes into the armies of the United States. That no people can submit to the suspension of the rights of suppression and freedom of election, and remain free. That this Convention expresses its preference for Geo. B. McClellan for President, and Governor Bramlette for Vice-President. That the delegates to Chicago are instructed to vote as a unit in that Convention as a majority of them shall decide.

After stable speeches from Lieut.-Gov. Jacobs, M. Hanson, Gen. Huston and Mr. Waud, the Convention at a late hour adjourned *sine die*.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION.

AFFRAY BETWEEN CONGRESSMEN.

NEW YORK, May 26.

A Washington special to the *Post* says the Senate will at once hold evening sessions, to consider the tax bill. The tariff bill is not high enough to suit Mr. Chase. The *Chronicle* in an article, said to be inspired by a prominent member of the Government, on the Seward-Dayton correspondence, says we appeal to the friends of the country, of whatever party, in Congress, not to plunge us into a conflict with any foreign nation, on even so grave a question as the French occupation of Mexico.

An affray occurred yesterday at the National Hotel between Senator Chandler, of Michigan and Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in which the latter slapped the former's face. A tussle ensued, when Mr. Hannagan, a friend of Mr. Voorhees, interfered, and was in turn assailed by Mr. Chandler. Hannagan struck Chandler with a pitcher, and dragging him to the floor by the hair cuffed him until the affair was stopped by the interference of the bystanders. The fight originated in Mr. Chandler denouncing Democrats in such a manner that Mr. Voorhees considered the remarks as personal to himself. A special to-day says that Senator Chandler is in his seat apparently uninjured.

XXXVIII CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

SENATE—MR. JOHNSTON offered a resolution of inquiry, calling upon the President for information as to the delivery of Senor Arguelles to the Spanish authorities. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

MR. POWELL offered a resolution characterizing the act of the Administration in suppressing the publication of the New York *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*, as a violation of the Constitution. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

MR. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Legislative, Executive and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with the disagreements of the House thereto. He moved the Senate adhere to its action and accede to a Committee of Conference, to be appointed by the Chair, which was agreed to.

MR. HALE reported his bill authorizing transfers of enlisted persons to the Navy, to permit seamen drafted, to accept naval service instead of, and permit naval enlistments to be credited on quota of districts, and give the same bounty to latter as former.

The tax bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole, and amendments of Senate Finance Committee thereto so far as reading of bill progressed, generally concurred in. The amendment of the Finance Committee striking out the tax on repairs of vessels, propelled exclusively by sail was rejected; 22 against 18.

EVENING SESSION.—The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed and after considerable debate on the Finance Committee amendment, allowing any limitations existing by State Law to the contrary notwithstanding; but it was finally agreed to.

HOUSE—MR. WASHBURN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report a bill appropriating $250,000 for the preservation and repair of the public works on the lakes, and $100,000 for similar purposes on the sea coast. Mr. Washburn said that in the present condition of the country, the Committee would not report any general river and harbor bill, but they considered it necessary that the appropriation proposed should be made in order to save the works from destruction. This was all which could now be accomplished. He desired that this amount should be printed and called up on a future occasion.

MR. STEVENS objected, unless the bill should be considered in the Committee of the Whole in the state of the Union.

MR. WASHBURN gave notice that he would move for a suspension of the rules to introduce it next Thursday.

The House then resumed the consideration of the reciprocity question.

MR. BAXTER, of Vermont, proceeded to show that the term reciprocity, as applied to the treaty, is a misnomer. No equal rights are given to the United States by the British provinces, and the treaty should be abrogated.

MR. ALLEN, of Illinois, opposed the abrogation. With the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence closed against the West, the railroads and canals would compel agriculturists to transport their products to market, and to pay just such tribute as they may exact.

MR. SWEET, of Maine, said we can proceed better while the treaty is alive than if dead. If the treaty is not right it can be amended; it was beneficial to the fisheries and the shipbuilding interests, and it would be better to indulge than to abrogate it altogether.

MR. DAVIS, of Md., argued that a commercial treaty of this kind is a direct invasion of the province of Congress, which should be to commerce with foreign nations. Trade should be subjugated to taxation as far as our interests are concerned. Among other reasons he opposed the treaty because reciprocity between the United States and Canada was the last remnant of democracy, and free trade, which was beneficial to foreigners and hurtful to us.

MR. MORRILL, of Vt., said that when we are overburdened with taxation, to carry on an internal war, it became the wise statemen to promote the prosperity of the people in every department. He entered his protest against the abrogation of the treaty which has since its existence been vastly beneficial to the people on both sides of the line. He favored sending a commissioner in order to make a more perfect treaty of reciprocity, and he trusted that the House would not consent to its abrogation.

MR. MCDOUGALL, of Va., said there was not a single gentleman who had studied the question who did not admit at the outset that the treaty operates injuriously to the United States.

MR. WASHBURNE was in favor of the abrogation of the treaty and said that if Great Britain does not get the benefit of it, let Great Britain herself ask for other arrangements.

There could be no good cause for offense in giving notice for the abrogation of the treaty, because the notice is provided for in the treaty itself. He was more than ever convinced that there is not a single interest which was benefitted or can be benefitted by it.

The House next voted on the amendment of Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, namely, authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three Commissioners to confer with a like number of commissioners duly authorized by the British Government to negotiate a new treaty based on the true principles of the reciprocity between the two governments, with a view of enlarging the basis of the present treaty, and the removal of the existing difficulties, provided that in case one shall not be agreed to by both Governments, then the President shall give the notice for the termination according to the provisions of the present treaty. This was disagreed to by a vote of 51 to 97.

The House then voted on Mr. Morrill's substitute, namely: Authorizing and requesting the President to give the stipulated notice for the termination of the treaty. This was also rejected by a vote of 54 to 94.

The original resolution, authorizing the President to give notice to the British government of the intention of our government to terminate the treaty of 1854, and appointing Commissioners to negotiate a new treaty, was then, on motion of Mr. Stevens, postponed until the second Tuesday in December, by a vote of 78 against 72.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, then moved to take up the Military Committee the bill for the summary punishment of guerillas.

The House passed the Senate bill for the payment of claims of Peruvian citizens under the convention with Peru.

FROM Fortress Monroe.

ALL QUIET IN THE FRONT.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.

The steamer Thomas Hewitt, the mail boat from Bermuda Landing, has just arrived, and reports all quiet at the front.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

EXECUTION OF MURDERERS.

Military Changes.

CAIRO, March 26.

Admiral Porter passed up to Mound City on the steamer Black Hawk, last night. The Platte Valley, from Memphis, passed up for St. Louis with 337 bales of cotton. Memphis dates of the 24th contain little news.

Two brothers, named Furguson, were executed at Little Rock, the murder of citizens three months since, who were going to Helena with cotton.

Gen. Tuttle came up on the Platte Valley, *en route* to report to General Sherman, having, at his request, been relieved from command of the post at Natchez.

Cotton is active and firm; offerings small, and all taken at advanced rates. The receipts for the past forty-eight hours were 648 bales. Middling to strict middling, 74@78c; good, 79@80c; fair, 80@84c.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Sanitary Commission Operations.

ARRIVAL OF OUR WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, May, 26.

The *Herald* learns from Washington that the Bankrupt bill will soon come up in the House; and that it will pass that body and become a law before the adjournment of the present session.

The entire disbursements of the Sanitary Committee from May 1st to May 24th, East, West and South, are officially stated to be $203,741.

The steamer State of Maine arrived this morning from Port Royal, with about 400 of our wounded prisoners transferred to her from the George Weems, which had brought them down from Fredericksburg.

Yesterday there was but 1300 wounded remaining in Fredericksburg, and these, it was thought, could have been removed last night.

All the stores, &c., at that point were rapidly burned off, and it is probable that by to-day the place is completely emptied. At Port Royal a pontoon bridge was being thrown yesterday afternoon.

The State of Maine reports that no guerrillas or obstructions were encountered along the Rappahannock, our gunboats being very vigilant in patrolling the river.

FROM MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN'S RECEPTION.

Insurrection in San Domingo.

NEW YORK, May 26.

The intercepted correspondence between the French Minister at Tampico and Maximilian contains some interesting information on Mexican affairs. Gen. Urago has refused an armistice offered by Gen. Bascaine, who has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to fight to the last. The Regency while awaiting the new Emperor, has been subject to dissensions. It had expelled 63 members of the council of state, but the party being of the Church party as opposed to the State.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says information has been received from Saint Domingo, which states that a counter revolution has broken out in the Province of Ciabo, among the Insurgents, and that the Spanish flag has been hoisted in several places, and a number of insurgent leaders were shot by their own men.

Missouri Radical Convention.

Additional State Nominations

JEFFERSON CITY, May 26.

The Radical State Convention made the following additional nominations by acclamation: Auditor, Alonzo Thompson, of Nodaway; Secretary of Treasury, Wm. S. Bishop, of Clarke; Register of Lands, J. E. Smith, of Greene; Attorney-General, R. W. Wingate, of St. Louis.

The Convention decided to send delegates to Baltimore, by a test vote—34 to 29. The delegates at large are C. D. Drake, Ben. Loan, John H. Benjamin and C. P. Johnson.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND SURROUNDING BOROS.—As there are individuals in various occupations not named in the list of Committees appointed, who desire to contribute to the Sanitary Fair, all such persons are respectfully requested not to wait for a personal application to be made to them, but will please pay their subscriptions at once to N. HOLMES, Treasurer, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Son, Market street, Pittsburgh.
By order of the Executive Committee.
my27:tw WM. D. McGOWAN, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

[Continued from Second Page.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at five o'clock, Bishop POTTER presiding.

Mr. Welsh offered a resolution that the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund be directed to pay exceeding years to the Bishops and Assistant Bishops of this diocese. The resolution was passed. This will increase the salaries of the Bishops about 25 per cent.

The permanent Committee on Church Extension was appointed, and consists of the following gentleman: John H. Shoenberger, S. V. Merrick, Wm. Welsh, B B. Vincent, James M. Aertson.

Dr. Van Deusen, announced that the Board of Managers and Superintendents of the Western Pennsylvania House of Refuge had extended to the convention an invitation to visit the institution.

Mr. Welsh moved that the Treasurer of the Convention be authorized to pay the traveling expenses of the clergy, to the amount of $75, which was adopted.

Rev. Dr. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, presented the report of the committee appointed under a resolution of the Convention held in 1863, for the purpose of reporting upon the expediency of a division of the diocese. The report says:

That they have given to the subject such further attention as seemed needful, after the elaborate representations and details of fact, pro and con, which were spread before the Convention of last year, by the advocates and opponents of the measure respectively.

There can be no question that in our Church the services of a Bishop are not only essential to the completeness of our system, but also of eminent practical value in its operation. We are yet years behind in any diocese of our land, however small, where there is more of Episcopal ministration than is required for the proper edification of the Church. It may not every where be of the most judicious and careful sort; but the unprofitableness in these cases, if any such there be, arises not from the quantity but the quality of the services rendered. We have no diocese in this country so small in extent, or so sparsely supplied with churches, that the visitation of its Bishop, if an earnest, able, discreet and godly man, has not always been a blessing to every parish, service as he has had it in his power to make one. Doubtless, there might be such a thing as an excess of Episcopal intermeddling. But the evil is not likely to occur while, as is usually the case in small and feeble dioceses, it is necessary that a Bishop, as in primitive times, in order that he may be fitly supported, should travel from place to place a parish, and derive from it the greater portion of his maintenance.

Since Bishops exist in the structure of the Church, and the due subordinations of dignities, but for the sake of their services, it is no valid objection to the multiplication of dioceses that the grandeur of those who preside over them will be thereby reduced. No legitimate honor will be lost by employing every order which Christ established in his Church, in such way and after such a measure as will best secure its increase and edification. Regardless, therefore, of all adventitious questions touching the relative dignity of bishops, it should be the wise policy of the Church to make its dioceses of such dimensions as to secure to them what the experience of centuries has proved to be the wisest and most effectual administration. Territorial extent does not of necessity mark the proper limits of a diocese. If it be sparsely peopled, having few organized parishes, and inhabitants who, on account of religious opinions and associations already formed, are unapproachable by the ministers of our church, a very large tract of country may, in this age of traveling facilities, be under the Episcopal supervision of a single man. And accordingly, as witnessed in the formation of districts over which bishops are to preside in missionary, and in her constitutional provision for the organization of dioceses in new States, our Church has ordained that a very small number of ministers and property may have the benefit of immediate Episcopal care. But after diocesan organization is instituted, the policy of the church does not favor the subdivision of dioceses unless in cases of manifest necessity. For the formation of a new diocese out of one already existing, it is required that there be within the proposed limits, "at least fifteen self-supporting parishes, and fifteen Presbyters who have been, for at least one year, canonically resident within the bounds of such new diocese, settled in a pastoral charge or congregation, and qualified to vote for a bishop. Nor shall such new diocese be formed if thereby any existing diocese shall be so reduced as to contain less than thirty self-supporting parishes, or less than twenty Presbyters who have been residing therein and settled and qualified as above mentioned." Diocesan organization in any of our Territories may be made possible on the easiest terms, and so is encouraged. Diocesan division is permitted only when the church in a State has attained in the respective particulars as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

Sec. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"Sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

"Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting powers or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a (L. S.) full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution on proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first TUESDAY of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the "Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

hindered from attending, organized by the election of the Rev. Dr. Howe as chairman (Dr. Dorr having declined the position,) and adopted the two following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That in contemplating any division of the diocese of Pennsylvania, into two or more dioceses, such natural lines of demarcation should be adopted as would render it feasible at as a still subsequent time, further and naturally to divide such diocese.

Resolved That in view of this general principle, whenever a division shall be thought expedient, the eastern limit of the western dioceses should run on the eastern boundary of McKean, Clearfield, Cameron, Cambria, and Somerset counties, corresponding in the main with the Alleghany Mountains; and the southeastern line of the middle diocese should conform to the southeastern boundaries of the counties of Monroe, Carbon, Schuylkill, Perry, Huntingdon and Fulton, with a line running through Dauphin

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—New Photograph Establishment.—Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Parvis's (on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Gallery on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, who has a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants, with a full corps of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvisence's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvisence would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

Shall We have Another Draft?

We have already expressed emphatically the belief that drafting will not prove to be the wisest plan for keeping our armies up; and we have protested against the repeal of the three hundred dollar exemption clause. The Government wants not only men, but it needs to have the feeling of the country in constant approval and support of all its measures. We may err in the opinion, but we think that the repeal of the exemption clause would but intensify the feeling of disfavor with which the draft system is everywhere viewed. Independent of this, we do not believe conscription to be the best way to keep our armies up. It certainly has not proved itself to be best; on the contrary, if we take into the account the influence it has everywhere had on the spirit of the people, in connection with the number and character of soldiers it has placed in the field, it has been little less than a failure. Its terors have stimulated the public to extraordinary efforts in offering bounties and other means to procure enlistments, in which respect only can the system be said to have succeeded—a negative merit which has in our judgment rendered the further application of this principle unwise,

We entirely agree with the Boston *Advertiser* when it says the wants of the army can readily be supplied, we believe for any exigency that can now be conceived as possible, without commutation. Let the government estimate the supplies of men which it must receive for the current military year, as it does the supplies of money, and let its calls upon the States be made not for masses of 300,000 or 500,000 recruits, but for a certain monthly quota, to be drawn by conscription if not otherwise supplied. Every community will then know precisely what is before it, will be able to provide for the future when labor is plenty, and to judge of the best means for answering the requirements of its own case; and the country will cease to be racked by the anxiety and alarm caused by sudden demands for a vast number of men to meet some pressing emergency. Such a simple system, with the authority for the loyal States to enlist men in those States which are in rebellion, would, we believe, give a steady supply of men,—not easily of course, for war is not easy,—but without the periodical and needless difficulties and cost of the present hand-to-mouth method.

The Presidential Campaign.

When the Presidential Convention of Union men was called to meet in Baltimore on the seventh of June, it was objected to by a certain class of politicians who were supposed to have peculiar designs of their own, that the time was too early, and that for a variety of reasons the Convention should be postponed till September, at least. Nobody was convinced, not even the objectors themselves, who, to show their sincerity, proceeded to call another Convention, to meet at Cleveland, *ten days earlier*. Another, class equally sincere and patriotic it is presumed, made another call for the same time and place; while another still issued a call for a meeting in Baltimore on the sixth of June, one day in advance of the regular Convention. Another meeting still, by some others who thought the seventh of the month was too early, have issued notices for a Convention in Philadelphia on the sixth day of the same month.

What is chiefly noticeable in all these calls is that the objectors to the original call on the ground it was too early, not only have cross purposes among themselves, having called little less than half a dozen different conventions, but the days of meeting are earlier still!

Precisely what they expect to effect thereby, does not appear. These demonstrations seem to have had no influence on the Union men of the country, for since these various calls were put forth a number of States have held conventions to choose delegates, not one of which has failed to endorse Mr. LINCOLN. Not the remotest evidence of sympathy with these factionists has yet been manifested, and the fair presumption is that the objectors are not only finable to agree among themselves, but are very few in number.

The Union Leagues of the United States will hold a council in Baltimore on the seventh of June, but we understand it will have business of its own, and no factious or irregular movements will find sympathy in that body.

It has been remarked with great discrimination, that the rebel sympathisers and gold gamblers are two classes in the North who have made lying their regular profession since the commencement of the war.

They have reduced lying to a science—not one of the exact sciences, truly, yet reaching a degree of precision in the calculation of chances and probabilities that enable them to accomplish their diabolical ends with frequent success. If they fail, there is no loss to them, but if they succeed, the mischief done to others, individually and collectively, by their treachery, rognery and villainy, is incalculable. In the one case, the object is to promote and hasten the disunion of the States, to aid treason and traitors, to save Slavery, and to avert the righteous retribution to come; in the other, it is the mad greed for speculation, the heartless villainy that is willing to extort money from a suffering Government instead of sustaining it and fostering its efforts for self preservation. There is no depravity so base, no atrocity so low, that they will not bend the knee to it. The record to their perjury and mendacity is almost too astounding for belief; our daily familiarity with it obtrudes its effect upon our moral sense. But what a record for the future! It will surpass the credibility of posterity. Their descendents will look with envy upon the perfidy of JUDAS and the apostacy of ARNOLD, and in comparing the records of infamy, they will wish they had never been born.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.—At no previous time has emigration to this country been so great as now. The returns for April show a large increase over the same month last year. Of over twenty-two thousand who sailed from Liverpool, nearly twenty thousand were destined for the United States. In connection with this, it is worthy of note that all the steamers sailing from Liverpool for America, via Queenstown and Londonderry, are engaged months in advance, so far as steerage passengers are concerned. It will not be surprising if the month of May shows a large increase over last month.

THE great chief who conducts the operations of the armed masses under the Union flag, remarks a cotemporary, although silent, reticent, and stern, does not feel the slightest doubt as to the issue. *He is as confident as he is resolved.* There, in the very gateway to Richmond, he has planted his legions, and, with steady and incessant blows, he is making his advance. The power, much less that of a wicked rebellion, can withstand the thunderbolts of a warrior who is armed with the power of an injured and assailed people, fighting for the recovery of their liberties.

THE American Bible Society have established an agency at Washington, D. C., with a depository of Bibles at the Soldiers' Free Library, Judiciary Square. Rev. Dr. MARKS, late of Pittsburgh, is to have charge of the agency. One of the leading objects of the depository is to bring the Bible within the reach of the vast number who have fled from the land of bondage.

Governor CURTIN presided at the inauguration exercises of a new school building, on Tuesday last, in Philadelphia. The school house is called the Andrew G. Curtin School House, after the chief executive officer of the Commonwealth. The Governor delivered a well timed address, on the occasion, on the benefits of educating the youth of the country.

THE Sanitary Commission, it is estimated, has received from the various fairs, since the commencement of the war, $16,000,000. This large sum of money has been distributed, by that agency, in the most judicious manner, and has effected an incalculable amount of relief to the suffering soldier.

[illegible] $100,000 have been deposited with [illegible], by the Finance Committee of the [illegible]ary Fair of New York, making the [illegible] $1,100,000. It is thought it will reach [illegible].

[illegible]ENT BUCHANAN has sent a contri[illegible] hundred dollars to the Great [illegible] open next month in Philadel[illegible].

Our Gold Fields and National Strength.

Early in the war, when an extraordinary expenditure and debt were foreseen, the gold fields of the country were pointed out as the source of strength, from which could be reinforced the National ability to pay. Although Congress in concocting measures for revenue, has not as yet, turned its attention practically to that quarter, so wealthy of facts and data have been gathered showing clearly that there remains in our mineral lands debt-liquidating capacity and resources, which no other nation possesses. The gold products of California alone since 1860, is estimated at 600,000,000. In 1854–'5—'6, the quicksilver of that State also amounted to $1,819,836. In 1855–'6, 212,149,88 ounces of silver were deposited at the San Francisco mint. In 1862 the receipts of silver were about $6,000,000. In 1863 they were $12,433,915; from Washoe, $11,846,912; from Esmeralda, $587,000. The receipts from the South Coast were $110,000 in the same time. Mariposa yields $50,000 per month, and Grass Valley as much more. Then 10 per cent. is customarily added to the receipts from northern and southern mines, in order to cover arrivals in private hands. The San Francisco Market Review of January of the current year estimates $55,000,000 as the possible product of the precious metals on the Pacific coast in 1863. We have preferred to credit it with only $46,071,920, the actual ascertained shipments. But the difference amounts to $9,000,000. The value of gold bullion deposited at the San Francisco mint in 1863 was $19,-208,056 10; the total coinage was $19,513,400; the total silver coinage in the same period was $708,019 07; grand total, $20,251,419 97. Of the gold received from other than State sources, Oregon yielded 143,281 87 ounces, British Columbia 23,912 86 ounces, Nevada 735 01 ounces, and Mexico 774 63 ounces. Our total specie export from Jan. 1, 1864, to the middle of May has been $19,816,788.

Let this state of affairs be supposed to continue, as well it may, and the results upon our national wealth and industry cannot be easily over-estimated. What, then, will be the result when Idaho, organized only in 1863, Arizonia, born in 1853, Colorado, in 1861, Dacotah, of the same year, Nevada, just admitted, Utah, Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and the other new territories, with an era of 1,861,425 square miles, which even now yield richly, are developed by a greater population, larger resources and more industry? They are all rich. In Idaho gold is found not only in placer diggings, but in quartz lodges, from which it is more easily separated, than from the iron pyrites of California. That recently assayed yielded 28 per cent. of pure gold, Judge Doty, Governor of Colorado, after traveling through Idaho, wrote that "if the United States could work any one of the mines of Idaho, it would yield enough to pay off the national debt." Mr. E. E. Dunbar, writing to the Traveler's Club, of New York, from the new mineral fields of the Rocky Mountains, says, "Though they are now yielding a hundred millions per year. I believe that some who now hear me will live to see our yield of precious metals a thousand millions a year." As it is, we have $21,000,-000 more gold on deposit now in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston than we had when the rebellion broke out. Our receipts at New York since the 1st of December, 1860, exceed our shipments by $16,500,000. The excess in gold production of the Pacific States, within the time given, over all shipments to Europe, China, and New York, is estimated at $25,000,-000. At the same time our exports of domestic produce in the *third* year of the war were $73,-476,000 greater than in the second year, which gives to the gold a greater efficacy. If we add $600,000,000 to the debt account the present year, we shall have twelve to fifteen hundred millions accummulated profit with which to meet it; and so on, in coming years, indefinitely; for the wealth of the land is beyond any possible bankruptcy.

General Intelligence.

The Pacific Railroad is completed and the cars are running to Knob-Nosier, two hundred and nine miles from St. Louis. By July, it will be running ten miles farther, when the section from Kansas City to Independence will be completed.

A series of foot-ball matches for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair are to come off in Philadelphia, from which a round sum is expected.

A correspondent with the army of the Potomac describes the following singular respite from fighting as having occurred on Saturday after the flank movement of our forces: Observation of the field yesterday forenoon revealed a curious sight. The advance forces of both armies were quietly digging within a few hundred yards of each other, exposing their bodies in full view without firing a shot. Batteries were coolly placed in position, and the boys shouted that the troops on both sides were too worn out by hard fighting and marching to waste their strength in the useless animosities of the picket line.

In reply to complaints received at the War Department that some enrollments are excessive, it has been decided that inasmuch as all have had an opportunity to aid in the performance of a high public duty, while protecting themselves against liability to bear an unequal share of this duty, the exemptions, and as the War Department has given to all concerned the power to have existing errors corrected, and has amended the lists according to the best information, the time for such complaints will remain must be owing to the negligence or willful fault of those who make complaint. The draft will be proceeded with according to the enrollment as it stands at the date of the draft, and there is no other way than to take the lists then prepared. If any over-draft is made the excess will be taken into account in arranging the quota for the next succeeding draft, if more troops should be required.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—On Tuesday, Rev. Col. Moody withdrew his charge of disloyalty, made against one of the members, on the previous day. He was now satisfied of his mistake. The Committee on Revival suggested certain changes in the Discipline, regulating the reception of ministers from other branches of the M. E. Church; also a suggestion that trustees and male superintendents of the Sunday Schools be members of the Quarterly Conference. The report was adopted. The new law, excluding those members who habitually neglect the means of Grace, such as the public worship of God, the Lord's Supper, reading the Scriptures, public and private prayer, and class and prayer meeting, was adopted. A dispatch was received from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, now in session in Newark, N. J., announcing the adoption of a resolution setting apart Wednesday for thanksgiving and prayer, and requesting the Conference to unite. The resolution was adopted, setting apart Wednesday for a special service of thanksgiving for past mercies. Rev. Dr. D. Curry was elected editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Rev. J. F. Beck, D. D., of Buffalo, was elected editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*. The Committee on Appeals affirmed the decision in the case of H. T. Johns, expelled by the Erie Conference; also, that in the case of A. P. Allen, of the Wisconsin Conference, was remanded back for new trial. In the afternoon the Bishops elect were consecrated.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.—Remonstrances are being sent to the delegations in Congress from the eastern cities, against the proposed repeal of the three hundred dollar commutation clause in the conscription bill. The argument advanced is that it would be to play into the hands of the bounty brokers and create a system of heartless speculation, which would neither benefit the Government nor relieve the people. These remonstrances are said to be from men of all political faiths, and what is especially worthy of note, include not a few officers connected with the service, who have been and are now active in procuring enlistments for the army under the law as it now stands. It is not at all probable that the clause will be interfered with by this Congress.

BURIAL OF HAWTHORNE.—The funeral of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the author, the poet, and the scholar, took place in Concord, Mass., on Monday afternoon. A large number of literary gentlemen and friends of MR. HAWTHORNE were present at the funeral. The church was profusely decorated with fresh flowers, and the fragrance arising from them completely filled the house. The coffin was also covered with flowers. A wreath of apple-blossoms from the "Old Manse," made famous by the writings of Mr. HAWTHORNE, was placed upon the coffin. Rev. Mr. CLARKE pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the deceased.

GEN. GRANT'S DAUGHTER.—One of the interesting incidents of the exhibition of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, on Friday afternoon, was the taking of a photographic likeness of a daughter of Lieut. Gen. Grant, who, since the beginning of the Fair, has been personating the character of the old woman in the shoe, in the children's department. She is the General's only daughter, and is eight years of age. She was dressed as an old woman, with cap and spectacles, and, seated in a mammoth shoe, with fair complexion and plump features, she presented a captivating appearance.

INVITATION TO DINE IN RICHMOND.—JOHN V. EUSTACE, Provost Marshal, 3d District of Illinois, writes to the Chicago *Journal* relative to a statement made in the columns of that paper, to the effect that Lieut Gen. GRANT had invited two gentlemen of Galena to dine with him in Richmond. The facts, he says, are these: Lieut. Gen. Grant, while in this vicinity, on Monday last, received a telegram from the General, which was forwarded from Galena. Mr. Grant stated that his brother had promised him, in case there was a good prospect of his entering Richmond, that he would notify him, so that he might be present. The dispatch written in fulfilment of this promise, told him to come; and accordingly he, in company with another gentleman from Galena, was about to visit the scenes of the great battle.

INTERESTING RELIC.—Among the curiosities in a literary way, to be exhibited at the great Central Fair, Philadelphia, will be a Greek and Latin Testament of Erasmus, printed in Rotterdam, A. D., 1550. It is a very curious relic of by-gone ages, and is in a remarkable good state of preservation.

GRANT'S GREAT FLANK MOVEMENT

Rapid Midnight March of Hancock's Corps.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Repulse of the Enemy's Cavalry.

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE.

Incidents of the March.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Wednesday, May 25th, contains very full details of Gen. GRANT'S Great Flank Movement. We transfer material portions of it:

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENT.

Headquarters Second Corps, May 21, 5 P. M.—This corps has made a march to-day of about twenty miles—an advance further into the enemy's country. We left the vicinity of Spottsylvania at twelve o'clock last night, marched east by south to the Bowling Green road, crossing the Richmond and Potomac Railroad a short distance north of Guinea's Station, advanced south to Bowling Green, along the telegraph road, then south-west some two miles to Milford Station, have crossed the Mattapony river within a quarter of a mile of that point, and are now in good position southwest of that stream. As I write, I hear hundreds of axes vigorously plied, chopping timber for breastworks, within half a mile to the front, and so many spades are working just as busily, though more silently.

THE REBEL ARMY FLANKED.

Milford Station is equidistant from Fredericksburg and Hanover Junction, eighteen miles from each, and forty miles from Richmond. Up to last night it has been used by the rebel army as its depot of supplies, but being apprised of our advent in this direction, succeeded in removing nearly everything away before our arrival. How they ever got a hint of our intentions is a profound mystery! Probably not a dozen men in the Army of the Potomac knew our destination, yet it is stated that the enemy were fully informed twenty-four hours in advance.

It will be seen by what I have already stated that we are between the rebel army and the railroad, which has formed its line of communication with Richmond, and at the same time hold a commanding position on its right flank.

Warren's Corps is to connect with Hancock on the right, and by to-morrow morning the entire line of battle will, doubtless, be established on this side of the Mattapony river, this corps forming the extreme left. We are now a number of miles from any other portion of the army and do not know what is transpiring on the right. Gen. Hancock has received the assistance of the Fifth Corps began moving past, and the information being positive that Burnside, with the Ninth Corps, and the Sixth Corps, would be in position to the left of the telegraph road, it became evident that the race for Richmond had commenced. Again the headquarters train was called into line, and the Generals remained behind chatting leisurely under the shade of the old beeches

THREE HUNDRED REBEL HORSEMEN—AN EXCITING CHASE.

I rode off towards the middle of the afternoon and instinctively caught sight of a body of left hand road. I soon overtook the train of wagons and enjoyed the unusual spectacle of a headquarters transportation moving along a road from which the cavalry pickets of the army were coming, a circumstance resulting from our extremely lengthened swing around the flank of the enemy. Nor were these pickets useless, as the event proved. Just as the head of the train was crossing the railroad, about a mile and a half above Guinea, up the valley came three hundred rebel horse. It was a gay sight, a wide magnificent open valley, devoid of fences, and in full view for a mile came the rebels to seize their prey. They counted without their host. Major Poe, with three hundred cavalry started to meet them, when the wary rebels stood not upon the order of their going but went at once. It was an exciting chase, but the rebels gained the shelter of the timber bordering the Mattapony river, when they turned and stood at bay. It was discovered that a brigade of the rebels, under Fitzhugh Lee, was defending Guinea Bridge, over the Mattapony river, or rather endeavoring to burn it. Major Poe was able to prevent Lee from doing this, but was not competent to drive Lee from his position. At this juncture up rode Grant and Meade. It was a curious predicament for headquarters. The Second Corps was seven miles away to the front; the head of the Fifth Corps was still four miles in the rear, and the Sixth and Ninth behind them yet, and here was a brigade of rebel horse within three-quarters of a mile of army headquarters. The Provisional Brigade, the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania infantry and Third Pennsylvania cavalry, commanded by Col. Collis, was at hand and proved equal to the emergency. Major Poe rallied and secured to charge over the bridge, but found it barricaded on the further side, and the planks in the centre taken up; so dividing his force and wading the stream, breast deep, about 200 yards, the rebels from their position, and to Catlett's house, a mile and a half beyond, inflicting severe loss on the enemy.

From a lieutenant of the Ninth Virginia, I obtained a glance at a Richmond *Sentinel* of of yesterday, but nothing of any public interest rewarded my perusal of it. This little episode was scarcely over, and headquarters established for the night, when just at sundown the roar of artillery was heard far in the rear. Its full import and particulars have not yet reached us, but generally it is known that the sturdy Gen. Burnside is holding a post of honor as the rear guard, and making vigorous demonstrations against the enemy.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINTH CORPS, }
Motley House, May 22—10½ A. M. }

The head-quarters of the Ninth Corps were established here at daylight. The corps is about leaving and will proceed to-day to Bethel Church 7 miles beyond. The Sixth Corps is now passing down the road in the direction taken by the Fifth Corps last evening.

The affair last night indicated by the cannonading was the holding in check of the enemy's strong rear guard by Burnside and Wright which was handsomely done.

Personal.

The daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee is within our lines, in Gen. Butler's department. She is stopping at the house of a relative, an old gentleman named Carter, whose plantation is on the banks of the James River, just opposite our landing at Bermuda Hundred. Mr. Carter was very attentive to our wounded during the Peninsular campaign, and received a safeguard from Gen. McClellan. Beyond a military guard upon the plantation to prevent communication with the rebels, Mr. Carter is now left in undisturbed possession of his estate by Gen. Butler, and his young relative enjoys unlimited personal freedom.

An army correspondent of the New York *Times* says:—"I saw the rebel General Walker on Saturday. His leg had been carefully amputated by Dr. Craven, below the knee, and the prospect of his recovery was very good. He is a nephew of the Hon. Robert J. Walker."

There was communications between the two armies on Sunday last by flag of true. General Butler proposed the exchange of the wounded rebel Brig. Gen. W. S. Walker for our own glorious Heckman, who was captured last Monday. Bushrod Johnson replied that for "purely military reasons" he could not consent to such an arrangement. He was willing to exchange any wounded officers in their possession for Walker, or any Brigadier except Heckman, upon the condition that the Brigadier so exchanged would not fight until Walker recovered. The proposition is inadmissible. The rebels seem to have a full appreciation of Heckman as an officer, and would rather have him in Libby prison then opposed to them in the field. It will require all General Heckman's friends to know that he was not wounded, and is in excellent health.

Mr. C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, announces his intention of starting upon another expedition about the middle of June, accompanied by his Esquimaux. He will sail first for King William's Sound on a whaler, the Monticello, Capt. Buddington, of New London. The party will make their first winter quarters at Repulse Bay, the extreme northwest of Hudson's Bay. Early in the year 1865 they will make a land journey by dogs and sledges to Boothia and King William's Sound.

Hon. John W. Wallace, of New Castle, has declined becoming a candidate for Congress in the 24th district. He did so, it is stated, for the purpose of securing harmony among the friends of the Union.

American Sunday School Union.

This institution, whose mission it is to care for the neglected and destitute children of our land, and bring them within the influence of the teachings of the Bible, held its fortieth anniversary on Tuesday evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The audience is said to have been large and intelligent.

From the exhibit made, it was shown that there had been organized 773 schools, which are taught by 4921 teachers; the number of scholars 28,458: schools visited and addressed, 4095 teachers in the same, 32,917; scholars, 244,334; whole number of persons organized and aided, 4,818; teachers, 37,868; scholars, 262,772; families visited, 19,047; Bibles and Testaments distributed, 3,655; miles traveled, 145,488.

A comparison with last year's report will show about seven hundred more schools aided, and over three hundred more families visited.

In the counties of Allegheny, Chester, Dauphin, Lancaster, and Westmoreland, not including the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Harrisburg, and the borough of Middletown, there are seventy-two thousand nine hundred children between the ages of six and twenty-one years of age, who never enter a Sunday school. The average attendance of the schools is only thirty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-three, so that there are usually out of the Sabbath school every Lord's day eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven. More than one-half of the schools continue but from five to seven months in the year, and thus during the best part of the year nearly one hundred thousand children are without the privileges of the Sunday school.

In the five counties referred to there are fifteen whole townships without a single Sabbath school.

The Treasurer's report showed the contributions and legacies to have amounted to $55,-326 95. The excess of expenditures in missionary work beyond receipts of previous year, $9,438 15; amount of salaries paid missionaries, $18,000; expenses of the Department, $39,046 63; amount expended by auxiliary societies, $2,257 33; books and other requisites given to needy Sunday Schools, $7,381 62. Total, $57,083 15; being an excess of expenditures over receipts of $2306 18.

During the past year some very valuable additions have been made to the list of publications, and a gratifying measure of success has attended this branch of the business. The books, periodicals, &c., circulated during the past year amount to 1,181,960 38.

An Interesting Case.

A week or two ago, a wealthy and influential Cuban named Don Jose Augustin Arguelles, was arrested at night in New York, and was not seen again, he having been smuggled on board a vessel and taken to Cuba It is well known that there is no extradition treaty between Spain and the United States, and consequently the arrest has given rise to considerable excitement. The Government has assumed the whole responsibility of the affair, and the official correspondence has been published. It seems that in November last, Mr. Savage, Vice Consul General of the United States at Havana, notified our Government that over 1,000 negroes had been landed by an unknown steamer on the south side of Cuba. They were captured by the authorities from their importers but the steamer escaped. Mr. Seward notified Lord Lyons of this, it was agreed that a joint appeal should be made to the Spanish Government by the United States and Great Britain, for the more stringent enforcement of the laws against the slave trade. These representations were not without effect. Mr. Savage was also instructed to inquire further into the particulars of the landing of the slaves, and in March learned from the Captain-General that at the time the negroes were imported, Don Jose Arguelles was Lieutenant Governor of the district of Colon, the place of the landing. The Lieutenant Governor effected the capture of eleven hundred of the negroes, and for this he proposed zeal received $15,000 from his Government. Soon after he went to New York, ostensibly to buy a Spanish journal published there. It was subsequently discovered that he and other officers of the district of Colon retained and sold into slavery one hundred and forty-one of the negroes, some of whom were sold at $750 each. The Superior Court of the island, having exclusive cognizance of such cases, found it necessary to get possession of Arguelles, in order to insure the liberation of the negroes. Hence the Captain General asked as a special favor for the surrender of Arguelles. This favor, in the absence of any treaty, has been granted. Madame Arguelles, on the disappearance of her husband, complained to the Grand Jury of New York, who asked information of Mr. Seward. He replied by furnishing the correspondence of which we have given a synopsis, and stating that the arrest was made by the United States Marshal at the instance and request of the Spanish President. This of course exonerated the Marshal; nevertheless the Grand Jury, careful that the law should not be infringed even by the President, found a bill of indictment against Mr. Murray, in order to test the legal and international questions involved. Consequently the indictment is, in fact, a presentiment of the Administration. If the case should not be transferred to the United States Courts, under recent legislation, the Administration will be practically the party tried, although Marshal Murray is the party accused.

FOUND.—Last SATURDAY, a small sum of money in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, which the owner can receive by calling at MICHAEL GEYER, 4 Diamond Alley, Mcclure township, proving property, and paying for this advertisement. my26-2t

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN McCLURE TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY.—Will be sold on the premises, on MONDAY, May 30th, at 10 o'clock, Eight Acres of good Garden Land, in McClure township, with good dwelling house of five rooms, barn, pig-houses, excellent spring of water, and within ten minutes walk of Harrison's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway. Situated on Woods Run, one mile above the Station and adjoins premises of Hon. Wilson McCandless.

H. J. G. RAYNOR, 188 Beaver street.
Or at the Auction House of A. LEGGETT,
my26-6t 189 Federal street, Allegheny.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—On the bank of the Ohio river, twenty minutes' ride from Pittsburgh on the Panhandle Railroad. Situated on Bailis, Aliays, Boats, Gymnasium. No Bar. Enquire of J. R. GARDNER, 92 Market street.

Visitors to the Sanitary Fair will find this more convenient than Hotels in the city. my23-1w

DR. J. R. SPEER.

196 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.
Dwelling, No. 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, where calls will be attended to at 7½, 12½ and 6½ o'clock, daily. my23-3m

City Intelligence.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Discussion of the Slavery Resolutions.

THE SHAPE IN WHICH THEY PASSED

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Discussion of the Report.

THURSDAY, May 26.—The Convention met at nine o'clock, in Trinity Church, and was called to order by Bishop Potter.

The roll was called, and the minutes of yesterday's proceedings adopted.

The discussion of the resolutions offered yesterday by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, was resumed.

Dr. Washburn, of Philadelphia, was not present when the resolutions were offered, and was opposed to forcing resolutions of such a character upon the convention for its adoption or rejection. He was in favor of supporting the administration in every just manner, but objected to thrusting the resolutions upon the convention at the risk of the reputation of those who refused to vote them. He would vote against them upon the ground that this was not the proper place to discuss them. He spoke as he felt, and was willing to abide by the consequences.

The venerable Judge Shaler spoke at some length against the introduction of political matters or political demonstrations into the Church. The high position which the Church now holds was due to the fact that heretofore the political questions of the day had been studiously excluded from her councils. He had been deprived of the sight which, by the blessing of God, he had so long enjoyed and would soon rest in the grave. He was growing more and more feeble every day, but he would be recreant to his duty did he not oppose the resolutions with all the power which God had vouchsafed to him still in possession. He had lived to see the Constitution of his beloved and once happy and united country overthrown, and now he feared that the Constitution of his beloved Church was about to be violated. The speaker was not aware whether the gentleman who offered the resolutions was a clergyman or a layman, but he was opposed to their whole scope, tenor and spirit. The fact that they had been heralded to the world in the partizan, abolition press of the city was evidence sufficient to condemn him in their true character. They were intended to place their originators in a more prominent political position. They were intended to support an administration which was doing all in its power to destroy the government of the United States. He claimed that if all the atrocities, all the wickedness, and all the barbarities of the present war were to be attributed to those who were really responsible, they would rest on those Northern States who had sought to make the South subservient to their manufacturing interests. Judge Shaler was bitter in his denunciations of Northern agitators, and denounced the lugging of their pernicious teachings into the church.

Rev. M. Beasely said that no man wished to be misunderstood with regard to his loyalty. His church had been very much divided in the South. He loved them, but abhorred the rebellion. He prayed for the suppression of the rebellion at the same time that he plead with God to have mercy upon his erring, misguided brethren. There were no words of christian sympathy for our brethren of the South in the resolutions and therefore he could not vote for them. He was opposed to any other patriotism and love of country could be called politics. The expression of one's opinion on the question of slavery was natural and proper. Could it be called political to pass a resolution in favor of the principles of temperance? Is it right to say that we despise treason but love the traitor? If this doctrine of silence be pursued from doing right because it may savor of politics is to be carried out, where will it lead to? The object of the passage of the resolutions was to produce a great moral effect, and to prevent the Church from our duty upon so flimsy a pretext was unworthy of men and Christians. He was a true churchman, and loved and venerated her teachings. The question was: Does the Convention love slavery? If it does, say so. Does the Convention despise slavery? If it does, let its members have the independence to boldly avow it before God and man. The speaker was born and reared in a slave State, but he hated the institution. As a Kentuckian, he wanted to see slavery dead and decently buried, and he thanked God he would not have long to wait—it was virtually dead now.

Rev. Dr. Tschuty would vote against the resolutions. Three years ago he preached in Savannah, and was threatened with a coat of tar and cotton for disloyalty to the South. Now he voted the whole Republican ticket. throw up his cap for the emancipation proclamation, and, therefore, did not like to be called a copperhead. If he was a priest, he had a right to vote, and vote he would. He objected to fastening all the guilt of the war upon the South. We should first purge ourselves from our own sins, and remove the mote from our own eyes. He had always voted against the introduction of political resolutions into religious houses, and yet he claimed to be as good and as loyal a man as there was to be found either North or South.

Rev. H. Brown should vote against the resolutions, not because he was opposed to the sentiments contained in them, but because he thought their passage would work harm, and he felt that it was his duty to sacrifice his own feelings for the good of his parish.

Rev. Dr Van Deusen offered the following substitute for the original resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that we pledge it our willing devotion and service; and that, as a body of Christians, we will ever "pray that in God's own time and way this rebellion may be put down, that oppression and slavery, in all its forms, may be done away; that freedom of body and mind, political and religious, may everywhere prevail; that the emancipated negroes, whom God in His providence is committing to our care, may be the objects of our liberal and patriotic regard and instruction; that war may soon cease throughout all our borders, and that our now lacerated country may again be so united, in heart and in likes on the North to the gulf on the South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there shall be but one Union, one Government, one Flag, one Constitution—the whole culminating in the higher glory which shall make the Nation Emanuel's land, a mountain of holiness, and a fit dwelling place for the righteous."

Hon. T. J. Bigham said that this was not a new question. Four years before the organization of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania the Legislature of the State had spoken stronger on the subject of slavery than the resolutions under discussion. No man who daily reads his prayers can hesitate as to his duty. The Church may stand still a little longer, and permit the sayings of popular opinion to beat against her. But slavery was doomed. The resolutions had been introduced, and could not now be dodged. It might be that those who opposed them wished the introduction of special clauses in favor of General Bishop Polk, or a Northern Bishop, who, in the opinion of the speaker, was far more culpable than every other leader of the Southern rebels. St. Paul, eighteen hundred years ago, taught the same doctrines and sentiments as those contained in the resolutions, and shall this Convention of his loyal people fail fairly and justly upon the record with regard to the rebellion and its cause?

Rev. Mr. Morris, of Germantown, did not object to the resolutions particularly. He was opposed to the rebellion, and it would never be overthrown until slavery was destroyed. The Administration had his prayers and his support. But he did believe this body was the proper place to offer such resolutions. They would become a fire brand in the church, which needed no vouchers for her loyalty. The Convention had met for another and far different purpose, and he did not wish to see the question of slavery introduced, and should vote against the resolutions.

Mr. S. W. Welsh was in favor of the first and fourth resolutions, but could not vote for the second and third. He did not believe the people of the North, or the churches of the North, were wholly guiltless. The church had not done its whole duty, and he did not believe that all the bloodshed and devastation of the war was chargeable exclusively upon the South. God had blessed us as a people when the institution of slavery was sanctioned and protected by law. He did not believe that all our national troubles had grown out of slavery. Even now the church was not doing its whole duty. Not one man in five hundred of those fighting in our armies has been reached and instructed by the ministers of the church. Are we then guiltless? He was, therefore, in favor of striking out the second and third resolutions.

Judge Stroud was in favor of amending the resolution as proposed by Mr. Welsh. Many members would vote for the first and fourth, who could not support the second and third, and he hoped the resolution, when voted upon, would be separated.

Bishop Potter stated that a member had a right to call for a vote upon any resolution separately, when the vote was taken.

Judge Stroud was surprised that as for himself, he should have recorded his vote in favor of all the resolutions most cheerfully. Was it possible that there were men in this body who were afraid to say what they thought and felt! He was proud of the opportunity of saying what he thought, and doing what he conceived to be right. He believed the resolutions contained nothing but the truth, and, individually, he was in favor of them, and would vote for them. Was there an individual present who was not in favor of "Union, Liberty and Peace?" If he hesitate, we dare not take a place among the loyal churches of the land.

Rev. Dr. Parin was opposed to the substitute offered by Dr. Van Deusen. It was claimed that the Episcopal Church was an ark of safety, and so it had been to any one who entered its bosom. To prove this no stronger proof was wanting than the utterance of the treasonable sentiments of the venerable Judge S. It was the reproach of the church that she had no opinions on the subject of slavery. The Old School Presbyterian church had set an example worthy of imitation by this convention. The soldiers of our armies earnestly desire, and have a right to demand our sympathy. We were guilty, and guilty we lay in the long silence of the church upon the subject of slavery. We are imperatively called upon to give the strong right hand of fellowship to the sentiment all the moral power of the Episcopal church now assembled in convention.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin thought that it was unfair as to his resolutions to introduce anything in a substitute, which either did or did not embrace the essence of the original resolutions. If it did, why offer it? If it did not, then let it be voted down. He objected to the style of the resolution, and thought it would have been better suited in a letter addressed to a committee of women laboring in the cause of the Christian or Sanitary Commission.

Rev. Dr. Swope had not intended to open his lips upon the subject under discussion, since the war commenced he had studiously avoided uttering a word in relation to it, as needless meddling in politics. He said he would vote for the substitute of Dr. Van Deusen first, last and all the time, and against the original resolutions. He regretted that the discussion had taken the turn it had. He was opposed to saying whether, as a convention, it was or was not in favor of slavery. Any action on this convention say whether it was or was not in favor of peculation and swindling the Government. He was opposed to the original resolutions, and would vote against them all the time.

Rev. Dr. Morton was in favor of the substitute because he believed that it could be passed by a large majority, and would, therefore, have greater moral effect.

Mr. F. R. Brunot had a question to ask which he wished the Chair to answer. It seemed to him that the opposition came from certain persons who were in a dilemma as to how to manage things in their own congregations. If the original resolutions were political in their nature and character, was not the substitute also? That was the question he wished to propound. Had the General Convention of the Church failed to pass loyal resolutions, would not the traitors of the South have been jubilant? And if this body failed to do the same, it too, will be giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The opposition came from the rector of a church, which alone had engrafted upon its constitution a clause inimical to granting certain privileges to colored men. Let us vote upon the original resolutions. If they are wrong, then let us vote them down—if right, let us pass them.

A vote was taken on the acceptance of the substitute, which resulted in its favor by a vote of 125 yeas to 93 nays.

Rev. Mr. Atkins moved to amend the substitute by prefacing it with the preamble to the original resolutions, which read as follows:

WHEREAS, There exists in this country an organized and armed rebellion, whose purpose is the destru

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Psalmody—Board of Publication—The Army and Navy—Old and New School—Report of the Executive Committee.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly at Newark has received reports on the Synodical Records and on Psalmody. The Committee on Psalmody made the following recommendations:

PSALMODY.

"1. That a selection of Psalms and Hymns be made from our present book, and from other sources, and published, with suitable tunes; and that all the hymns in this selection which are not in our present book be published as a supplement, for the use of those who prefer it; and that the hymns in the new selection, in addition to their own numbers, shall retain the numbers in the old book, so that both may be used in the same congregation without embarrassment.

"2. That in accordance with the recommendation of previous Assemblies, and responsive to the wish of the Church, there shall be made a careful selection from the Bible of passages to be arranged for chanting, and that this shall be fitted to be bound both with the selection of hymns and tunes, and with the supplement, at the option of the churches.

"3. That the volumes thus provided for shall be furnished with complete indices, after the style of the best improvements in this respect.

"4. That a committee of five be appointed by this Assembly, who shall have power to employ all needful talent and means, at the expense of the Board of Publication, for the accomplishment of these ends as perfectly and speedily as possible, and report the results to some future Assembly.

"5. That the Board of Publication be instructed to defray the personal expenses of the present committee incurred in performing this service. ‖

PUBLICATIONS.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Board of Publication states that the number of new books issued from its presses has been larger than in any former year of its history. Its sales have been considerably in advance of the years named lately preceding. Its receipts for colportage and distribution have exceeded those of any former year, even when churches of the South and Southwest were contributing to its resources. The statistics of the year are as follows:

New Publications	239,950
Reprints of former publications	518,050
Total number of publications during the year	758,000
Total number of copies of books and tracts issued by the Board since its organization	11,548,488

SOLDIERS.

The board has put many thousands of volumes and hundreds of thousands of tracts, into the hands of the soldiers. The issue of "The Soldiers' Pocket-Book" alone have reached since its publication about 222,000 copies.

The commitee reported a series of resolutions, as follows:

1. The growing importance of this work is recognised as indispensable to the training of our youth.

2. That the *liberal outlay* for the army and navy, military prisoners and freedmen are warmly approved. Efforts on the part of our churches to aid all those through the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION are urged.

3. The Assembly direct the Synod and Presbyteries to take order to secure proper co-operation with the board.

4. The Assembly approve of the present increase of salaries allowed by the board.

REUNION OF OLD AND NEW SCHOOLS.

The following report was presented on Tuesday:

To the Moderator of General Assembly in session at Newark, N. J.:

Reverend and Dear Sir—The undersigned begs leave to report through you to the General Assembly that he performed the mission which they assigned him at Peoria last year.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, in session at Xenia, Ohio, received me as your representative, respectfully, kindly and cordially. They responded to your fraternal salutations, which I had the honor to bear, verbally through their moderators and by a unanimous resolution, expressing in the strongest terms their warm reciprocation and their determination to co-operate with you as a branch of the great presbyterian family in building up the Kingdom of Christ.

In conclusion I take pleasure in stating that I found the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church to be a noble body of christian men, evincing an amount of educated talent and showing a dignity, christian decorum and prayerful earnestness in all its deliberations worthy of its name, and entitling it as a representative christian body to your respect and profound consideration.

R. C. GRUNDAY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Committee on Correspondence beg leave to report that they have examined the very interesting report of Dr. Grundy, our delegate to the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church. Dr. Grundy reports that he was received as your delegate "kindly and cordially, and they responded to your salutation in a fraternal spirit," and by unanimous resolution expressing in the strongest terms their warm reciprocation and their determination to cooperate with you, as a branch of the great Presbyterian family, in building up the kingdom of God. He recommended this Assembly to express their gratification with the manner in which their delegate was received, and that this Assembly reciprocate the spirit manifest towards this body through him.

DELEGATES RECOGNIZED.

The Moderator then recognized the following delegates of corresponding bodies;

From the United Presbyterian Church of North America—Rev. J. T. Pressly, D. D.

General Assembly (now sitting in Dayton, Ohio)—Rev. Dr. T. H. Wilson, Hon. T. Allison.

General Synod, Reformed Dutch Church—Dr. D. D. Demarest.

MINISTERIAL SALARIES.

Hon. M. Ryerson, from the committee of laymen on the subject of ministerial support, presented a pastoral letter demanding a proper support for the ministry, and recommending an increase of all ministerial salaries. Dr. J. C. McCandless and Hon. S. Linn spoke in favor of this report, which was adopted, and measures ordered to bring it to the notice of churches.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee reported that *the receipts from all sources have been $222,287 18; the expenditures $221,909 93; leaving a balance in the treasury of $787 20. The extra sum expended for exchange last year was $34,520. This was practically so much added to the expenses of the Board, as compared with the expenses incurred in ordinary times.*

The following missionaries and assistant missionaries were sent out last year:

To the Omaha Mission—Mr. Christy Robb, farmer and his wife. To the Mission in Brazil—Rev. Ashbel G. Simonton and his wife. To the Canton Mission, China—Rev. C. R. Beach. To the Lodiana Mission India—Rev. John H. Morrison, D. D.; Rev. Alexander Henry and his wife. To the Mission in Siam—Mr. John F. Meik. To the Shantung Mission, China—Rev. Calvin W. Mateer and his wife; Rev. Hunter Corbett and his wife.

On Thursday the members of the Assembly will visit New York. The sessions will be resumed on Friday.

St. Louis Fifty Years Ago.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES—LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

In a letter to the Executive Committee of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, Attorney-General Bates gives some interesting reminiscences of the early days of the city of St. Louis. He says:

"It was on the morning of the 29th of April, 1814, a bright and shining morning, but so windy that the little ferry boat of that day durst not leave the shore in such a gale, that I, with three traveling companions, reached the opposite bank of the great river. Waiting for the ferry boat, I had hours of leisure to gaze upon my chosen home, and to admire the beautiful whitewashed French village which lay before me—as beautiful as the queenly grandeur of our present city; at least it seemed so to the excited mind of a youth of twenty, then making the first great effort of life, and, with all the world before him, selecting a home among strangers.

"Safely landed at the outer edge of civilization, and quartered at Austin's little one-story tavern, (corner of Main and Walnut streets,) the news ran through the village like fire in the prairie, that strangers had arrived from the States. Then was a time of war, though unlike our present horrors. Hostile Indians beset every trail that crossed Illinois, and the reading people of St. Louis were happy if they got a horse mail from the States once a month.

"Since that day I have lived to see miraculous changes; the frontier has receded more than a thousand miles, both North and West. The steamboat has come to stir our muddy waters, all the way from the Belize to the Yellow Stone, and revolutionize our trade and travel; and the telegraph has annihilated time and space for all purposes except thought and production. A hardy population soon subdued the wilderness, put the cow and the hog in place of the deer and the bear, and supplanted the unprofitable wealth of nature by the varied fruits of agriculture; and science and art, industriously applied in all their bearings, have transformed our poor little village of St. Louis into a rich, intelligent and opulent city.

* * * "Fifty years ago there was no such thing in St. Louis as a common well-pump, or pump, or a wheel-barrow, or an ice-house. Those plain good things, now so habitual and so necessary to our daily comfort, that we think of them when we miss them, were not then numbered among the necessaries of life. And I think it but reasonable that the pubic benefactor who first made the people of St. Louis acquainted with the practical comforts of the pump, the draw, the wheel-barrow and the ice-house, should have his fame, and be allowed at least a paragraph in the history of a town which will become, in the next half century, the great central city of the continent. That public benefactor was no other than the worthy gentleman Theodore Hunt, once a captain in the navy of the United States, who, retiring from active service, and rich in his multifarious ideas, made his home among us, and (a good proof of both his judgment and his taste), married the beautiful Nancy Lucas, then one of the most lovely belles of the village.

"If I only had time, amidst my engrossing official duties, to revive and embody the faded memories of the past, I think I could produce something touching the early history of St. Louis well worthy a place in your 'Old Curiosity Shop.' There were men and women in those days, of heart and mind, of industry and spirit, which entitle them to the respect of posterity; but they wasted their sweetness on the desert air. They died and are forgotten. They had a perfect title to the respect and love of those who came after them; but (as often happens to careless or ignorant persons in the common affairs of life,) their just title to fame has failed only because their deeds were not recorded.

"Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

"EDWARD BATES."

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 20 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro' Accom'n	8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp's	12:20 p m
Thro' Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's	11:50 p m
Thro' Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro' Mail	12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n	3:00 p m	John'n Accm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:30 p m	3d do	1:25 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:55 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:30 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	1:10 p m	Express	9:30 p m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d	6:15 p m	2d	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:10 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 a. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:00 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Ac. com'n leaves Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co. ..... 121 Water st.
Singer, Nimick & Co. ..... 83 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co. ..... 91 and 93 Water st.
S. S. Fowler & Co. ..... 39 Water st.
Foster & Co. ..... 37 to 42 Penn st.
Jones & Laughlin ..... 121 Water st.
Smith, Park & Co. ..... 149 First st.
Graff, Bennett & Co. ..... 97 Water st.
Jones & Boyd ..... corner First and Ross st.
Lloyd & Black ..... 93 Water st.
Joseph Pennock ..... 141 Wood st.
Park, Brother & Co. ..... 157 First st

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co. ..... 59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield ..... corner Market and Fourth st
A. Bates ..... 21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne ..... 77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter ..... 92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch ..... 96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner ..... 98 Market st.
White, Orr & Co. ..... 25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co. ..... 64 Wood st.

Banks.

First National Bank ..... Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank ..... Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh ..... Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank ..... Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' ..... Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank ..... corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co. ..... 31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co. ..... 19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co. ..... cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson ..... 92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell ..... Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company ..... 27 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company ..... 80 Third st.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co. ..... corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co. ..... 57 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co. ..... corner Wood and Fifth sts.
P. A. Madeira ..... 95 Water st.
James O'Connor ..... 55 Market st.

Hotels.

National ..... McKeesport.
Union ..... Philadelphia.
Girard House ..... Philadelphia.
Belvidere ..... Sharpsburg.
Jones House ..... Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing ..... 64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams ..... Fifth street.
John Meyer ..... 46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert ..... 32 Diamond.
E. Reineman ..... 67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

H. C. Mackrell ..... Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland ..... 90 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson ..... 144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell ..... 133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow ..... 114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot ..... cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot ..... cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central ..... cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie ..... Penna. R. R. Depot.

Grocers.

G. B. Jones & Son ..... 191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co. ..... 130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson ..... 221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co. ..... corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr ..... 12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor ..... 82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman ..... 83 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Chas. H. Super ..... corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co. ..... corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. ..... 76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co ..... 7 Fifth st.
C. T. Chatony ..... 14 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm ..... Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter ..... Temperanceville.
Foster & Co. ..... cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap ..... cor. Etna and Pike street.
Hussey, Wells & Co. ..... 37 Fifth st.
Wm. G. Price ..... cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King ..... 211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles ..... Philadelphia.
Taussing, Livingston & Co. ..... St. Louis.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw ..... 54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond ..... 39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer ..... 258 Penn st.
Quincy A. Locke ..... 278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan ..... 59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence ..... 189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co. ..... Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz ..... Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

F. W. Newbert ..... 12 St. Clair st.
O. Helmbold ..... 56 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy ..... 78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw ..... 31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl ..... Third st.

Soap and Candles.

R. C. & J. H. Sawyer ..... 47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co. ..... 367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill ..... New York.
C. Mather ..... Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co. ..... 133 Wood st.
Slater & South ..... 54 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer ..... 83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee ..... 10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co. ..... 149 First and 127 Second street.
King & Pennock ..... 29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co. ..... 91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons ..... 7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham ..... 124 First st.
John Moorhead ..... 74 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock ..... 75 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts ..... 16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Morton ..... Allegheny

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette ..... 51 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr. ..... Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht ..... 126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro ..... Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald ..... Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Reichenback & Sons ..... Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co. ..... 118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer ..... 94 Wood st.

Clothing Stores.

J. D. Ramaley ..... 334 and 336 Liberty st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming ..... 139 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price ..... Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin ..... Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr ..... 5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes ..... 107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance ..... cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son ..... 128 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son ..... 416 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly ..... cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co. ..... 36 and 38 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

HORNET RASPBERRY.

This is the largest RASPBERRY grown, and is of great excellence. We have a large supply of plants. Also, of Pilate, Imperial, Souchet, Franconia, Brinckles, Orange, &c.

J. KNOX,

ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.

HOWARD WORRELL.

PETER T. SMITH, BILL POSTER AND DISTRIBUTER, PITTSBURGH. ☞ All communications directed to me at the office of the COMMERCIAL or GAZETTE, either by mail, telegraph, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. my26:ow

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

(Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick,)

WHOLESALE GROCERIES,

se12 Nos. 161 and 163 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1861, was $765,963,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,957,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per a n num.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

OPTICIANS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

58 FIFTH STREET.

ap26

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 54 Fifth street.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry. Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Machinery; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feb:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supportels, Beaded Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH..... DAVID E. PARK..... JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON..... W. R. BATEMAN.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comfortsand Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1826. Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialties attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap20

JAMES BARR, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA, Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, } May 16, 1864. }

☞ BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, at the following places, viz:

On TUESDAY, May 24, at Tidball's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington turnpike.

Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.

Books of Subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 95 Water street.

my17:2w THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja16:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wte

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG..... C. B. HERRON..... J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD..... GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts

my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets. PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

POWERS & CO.,

attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.

W. P. PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.

TEMPERANCEVILLE,

my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. & J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Flat Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL..... SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK PORTER,

WINE and

CLARET BOTTLES,

DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16:1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost was such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth a-setting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do upon the ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
We have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination.

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 272 Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 92 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.

NEW GOODS receiving almost daily. Merchants are invited to call and examine the STOCK and PRICES. my12

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at

PITTOCK'S,

mh25 opposite Post office.

THE

Pittsburgh Comm

The Daily Commercial.

Finance and Trade.

REVISED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST

For Val	BANKS.	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
20 Exchange				90¼	May 5
20 Citizens				81¾	" 5
20 Pittsburgh				68	" 4
20 Manufacturers				80	" 5
20 Mechanics				82½	" 5
20 Iron City				64¾	" 5
20 M & M				98¾	" 4
$2.75 First National		110			
20 Second National		110			
20 Third National		110½			
20 Third National All'y		110			
20 Manchester Saving				93½	" 4
	INSURANCE.				
20 Othens				61	
20 Western				54	May $2.50
20 Monongahela		24		22	
20 Eureka		80		68	" $1.00
20 Pittsburgh		24		27	
20 Allegheny				27¾	
20 People's		28		30¾	
20 Penna		45		50	
	BRIDGE.				
20 Monongahela				27½	
20 St. Clair Street		40		45	
20 Hand Street				80	
20 Mechanic Street					
20 Birmingham				81¾	
	RAILROAD.				
20 Allegheny Valley				15¾	
20 Connellsville		11	18	12¾	
do (interest)			17		
20 Steubenville		13	15	14¾	
20 Alley's & Manch'ter		65	70	68	
20 Birmingham				40	
20 Citizens				96	
	GAS.				
20 Pittsburgh				88	
20 Allegheny				28	
20 Birmingham				21¾	
	OIL COMPANIES.				
20 Lesco			27		
20 Ardesco				80¾	
10 North American		9	11	10	
	BONDS.				
Allegheny County 6's				89¾	
do Scrip 5's				81	
Pittsburgh 6's				76¾	
Pittsburgh 5's				97	
Allegheny City 6's				100	
do 6's				66¾	
Alley'y R.R. 7's				100	
do 2d mortg		86		87	
Connellsville 6's					
Steub. R. R. 6's				75	

While the grand military operations of the Government are in progress, although there is no distrust about the final success, yet so absorbing are the interests involved, that business is comparatively neglected, and great movements in trade are checked. The money market continues to be well supplied with capital and has undergone no change worthy of special remark.

—The rapid advance in the premium on Gold last Tuesday at the New York Gold Exchange caused some considerable excitement. It opened at 62¾ and rose to 80! Rebel sympathizers, of whom quite a number may always be found at the gold room, were certain of some good news for them. Their joy was of short duration. It was discovered that the Government was heavily in the Foreign Exchange market, and had drawn on London for £250,000. The Bills were soon taken up, which caused the advance both in Gold and Exchange. Government securities also sympathizing with the rise in Foreign Exchange became very firm. Indeed so great is the confidence in our Government abroad, that the 5-20's are now best known as a remittance to the European Continent.

—In this connection the New York *Post* remarks as follows:

"The advance in gold, unchecked by the gratifying news from the army, is attracting considerable attention. It is attributed partly to the large foreign shipments, and partly to the increasing demand for customs, but chiefly to the continual increase in the volume of the currency. Our circulating medium now consists of two hundred millions of State bank notes, four hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks, and over two hundred millions of five per cent. legal tenders. To these must be added twenty millions of the National Bank notes. The volume of the circulation is now believed to be fully twice as large as is required for the necessities of business, and by a well-known law which is always found to regulate the value of paper money, the quantity being almost double of what is needful, the paper dollar has sunk in value till it is now worth only fifty-four cents in gold. At this rate gold-bearing bonds are offered for sale. The only safe way of permanently lowering the premium on gold is to reduce the amount of the currency. Instead of this, however, the volume of the currency is being augmented, and its value depreciated, by issues both of five per cent. legal tenders and of National Bank notes."

—On Wednesday next the two-year 5 per cent. treasury notes will be converted into currency, and more activity is hoped for in the 10-40 loan, which now sells at the rate of three-quarters of a million a day, and will be kept upon the market until the $2,000,000 is sold.

—Our Washington correspondent says: It is hoped that no more applications for authority to bank under the present National Banking law will be made to the Comptroller of the Currency, and no more bonds forwarded until the new National Currency bill, now pending in a Committee of Conference, shall have become a law. It makes radical changes in the mode of procedure.

—The subject of a Clearing House, modeled somewhat after the New York institution, is attracting much discussion among the Chicago bankers at this time, most of them favoring the idea.

—Comparative statement of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for the month of April, 1863 and 1864:

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
Freight	$9,242 39	$12,849 91	$3,567 52
Passengers	6,926 27	11,756 60	4,830 33
Mail	384 17	304 17	
Incidental	17 72	1,919 38	1,001 66
	$16,490 35	$25,890 06	$9,399 51
Total nets of first six months of last fiscal year			$93,774 77
Of current year			136,705 18
an increase of			$62,930 41, which is equal to
62 18-100 per cent.			

—The bills of the New Orleans banks, with the exception of the Crescent City, are received by the Louisville bankers at from 5 to 7 per cent. discount, and the Union and Planters banks of Tennessee at 22 per cent. The old Bank of Tennessee bills are bought at 55. Some of the Stock banks are worth from 50 to 25 cents on the dollar.

—At Boston, on Wednesday, Copper Stocks were firm. The favorable accounts received from many of the Lake Superior mines stiffens the prices. The following are the latest quotations of the Boston Stock Board.

Central	69
Columbian	10
Franklin	5¾
Hancock	41
Huron	41
Illes Royale	26
Meanard	10
Pewabic	64½
Pittsburgh	90
Quincy	99
Rock and	10
Superior	10

—The future cotton interest can only be speculated upon in the present condition of our multifarious affairs. Should the great campaign now in progress result in the utter discomfiture of the rebel arms, very much cotton now stored away in the South would, notwithstanding the threats of destruction promulgated by the Rebel Government, be preserved and brought forth to relieve the market. As long as our troubles continue, the production of cotton is stimulated in all parts of the world. The quantity of the foreign article may not be as fine as the best American cotton, and it may not be able to compete with what we shall raise when peace is established, but it will serve its purpose in the present scarcity, although the fabrics made from it are inferior. But with the restoration of peace cotton will make a hard struggle to regain its commercial ascendancy. It is a well received opinion that if the re cultivation of the lands of the South is conducted upon a system of free labor, the produ ts will, in a short time, far exceed the yield under the wasteful and careless methods fostered by slavery. Such has been the experience of every state which has allowed common sense and actual experiment to triumph over blind prejudice and vindictive passion.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Chicago Highwine Market.

Highwines—Received to-day, 1,010 bbls; shipped to day, 1,387 bbls. Received last week, 6,000 bbls; shipped last week, 7,382 bbls. There has been increased activity in the market during the week, owing to a more active speculative inquiry, and we have to note on advance on the week of 3½@4c ₱ gallon. The sales during the week were as follow:

Daily Transactions in Highwines During the Week.

Date.	Bar'ls Sold.	Price.
May 18	2,600	$1 18@1 18¾
" 19	3,500	1 18@1 21
" 20	5,100	1 19@1 21
" 21	3,300	1 20@1 21
" 23	2,500	1 21@1 21½
" 24	1,500	1 21@1 22½

To-day there was a brisk inquiry at the opening, and the market advanced ½c ₱ gallon over yesterday's prices, but it closed quiet again, the advance not being maintained. Sales were 500 bbls at 1 22; 100 bbls at $1 22½; 100 bbls at $1 21½; 100 bbls at $1 21¾; 700 bbls at $1 21—closing quiet at $1 21.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

Pig Iron—Receipts are a shade better, and there has been a fair amount of sales in the market during the past week. On Scotch Pig we note a decline of $5 per ton, occasioned by the reduction in the cost of freight, consequent upon the opening of navigation. Other descriptions are in small supply, and firm at previous rates. We quote:

Pig, No 1	$75 00
Massillon, No 1	70 00
do No 2	65 00
Union Pig Iron, A No 1	70 00
do No 2	67 00
do B No 2	63 00

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalsant's warehouse were 80 hhds, as follows: 6 at 4 25; 4 at 4 50 to 6 00, 7 at 6 25 to 6 75, 5 at 7 to 8 25, 6 at 8 50 to 9 25, 7 at 9 50 to 10 25, 4 at 10 to 11 00, 8 at 11 25 to 12 25, 5 at 12 75 to 13 25, 6 at 13 50 to 14 00, 8 at 14 25 to 14 75, 4 at 15 00 to 15 75, 7 at 16 to 18 25, 3 at 20 25 to 20 75, 1 at 21 50, 1 at 23 25, 1 at 28 25, 11 mason county; 1 at 55 75, 1 at [illegible] Kentucky.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The Tobacco Exchange 342 hhds as follows: 4 at $4 35 at $5 50 at $6 22 at $7; 17 at $10; 12 at $11; 10 at $12; 10 at [illegible] at $15; 7 at $16; 8 at $17; 9 at $18; 6 at $21; 11 at $22; 8 at $23; 5 at $24; 4 at $25; 3 at $26; 1 at $30, and 1 at [illegible]

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, May 27, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull, and the sales made were few and in small lots to meet the wants of the local trade, and as general thing prices were unchanged. The weather during the day was changeable, and in the afternoon we had a steady rain, which continued for some time. The Allegheny river to Oil City is too low for steamers to reach that point, but from the amount of rain that has fallen we may reasonably look for a rise. Business on the landing was dull, the tonnage in port being large, boats have to wait some time before obtaining a trip. The Mercury after an absence of twelve months returned to our landing yesterday. She is at present owned by a Louisville company, but is still in charge of Captain James Mellon. She will load for Cincinnati in turn. She was principally loaded with tobacco. The Silver Spray has arrived from St. Louis with a very splendid cargo. The T. R. Gilmore did not get off last evening but will depart this day for St. Louis. The Julia will be found at the landing this morning, and will return to Zanesville at 4 P. M. on Saturday. The America is announced for Nashville. The new steamer Roanoke will leave for Louisville this day. The Thistle will leave for Louisville on Saturday, without fail. Other boats at the landing will have to wait their turn, as freights are very scarce.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The demand was limited to small lots to meet the wants of the local trade. Prices were steady but unchanged. The stock in first hands is not large. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra Family—164 bbls at $7 75@8 00; 86 bbl's, a choice brand, at $8 25. Extra—120 bbls at $7 00. The principal receipts by the river were consigned East.

BUTTER—This market was firm, with a good demand for Fresh Roll. Former prices have been well maintained. Sales 14 pkgs Roll at 28 @30c; 10 do, not prime, at 25c.

POTATOES—The demand has fallen off. Prices are a shade lower. Sales 75 bbls Neshannocks at $3 ₱ bbl; 140 bush do at $1@1 05. A large lot would not command these figures.

GRAIN—The market was firm, but not very settled. Prices were governed by the receipts. Oats were in fair demand. Sales of 720 bushels at 90@92c; 100 do at 93c; sales 250 bushels from store at 94c. Barley and Rye were dull, and we heard of no transactions. Corn was not so active. The high rates which have prevailed for some few days past have increased the supplies. Buyers are asking a decline. At the depot we note sales of three car loads at $1 35@1 37; sales of 300 bushels from store at $1 40. Wheat—The receipts are not large, but there is not sufficient quantities to make any material change in prices. Small sales of Red were reported at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bush.

BACON—We continue to notice a good local demand, with a liberal amount of transactions. The stock in hand is rapidly disappearing, and will soon have to be replenished or the market will soon be bare. The sales were: Sides—4,000 lbs at 13¾@14c. Shoulders—6,000 lbs at 13c. Plain Hams—Sales 4500 lbs at 17@17½c. S. C. Hams—3500 lbs at 18¾@19c. Country meat sold at lower figures.

EGGS were scarce. We note sales of 4 bbls at 21@22½ ₱ doz.

GROCERIES—The market remains firm, with a moderate demand for local purposes. As prices are unchanged we omit figures.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good demand. We quote sales of 61 tubs, new, at 14½@15½c. per lb—the latter prime.

DRIED BEEF was in steady demand. Sales of 900 lbs at 17@18c.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, May 26, 1864.

The market was but poorly supplied. The high prices paid in the Eastern markets have caused holders to proceed to that point without delay, hence we have but little to report. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

N & J Lehman sold 62 head at $8 50.
Marks & Newman sold 25 head at $7@$8.
L Rothchilds sold 46 head at $9@9 50.
Myers & Bro sold 45 head at $8.
Reed & Co sold 42 head at $7@8.
R Mitchell sold 9 head at $8.
S Myers sold 30 head at 8 50.

SHEEP were scarce and prices high; sales of 50 head of sheared at prices ranging from $5@6 50 ₱ head.

Cows—A few head arrived during the week. We note sales of 5 head at $45@60; 6 do at $30@40 ₱ head.

HOGS—The market was but poorly supplied since our last. The season is about over, occasionally a few straggling lots will be offered we presume next East. The sales reported were 108 head at $8 50@9 ₱ cwt.

LAMBS—Only a few head were offered. We note sales of 26 head at 8 25 ₱ cwt.

Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EAST LIBERTY, May 26, 1864.

The stock market was but poorly supplied since our last. The high prices obtained in the East have caused dealers to forward pretty much all their stocks to the eastern market. The only way we have to get even will be to form "Anti-Beef" associations, at least for the present. We know of some parties that the high price of beef for some time past has compelled to abstain from purchasing. We expect to join the society ourselves. It certainly will be convenient on the pocket if not on the stomach.

The receipts were small as compared with the previous week. They were as follows:

Cattle, head.....2,592 | Hogs, head.....3,448
Sheep, " .....2,417 | Horses, head.....417
Mules, " 416

CATTLE—The market was about "played out" so far as sales here were concerned. The good stocks that arrived were picked up by Government contractors, or driven East; but fair lots were disposed of in this market. Prices ruled high. Among the sales we note as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. Rice & Co, bought 68 head at $8 60.
W. Rice & Co, sold 80 head at $8 75@9.
Myers & Bro, sold 50 head at $7 50@8 50.
Myers & Bro, bought 40 head at $8 75@7 75.
A few other lots were disposed of at the same range of prices.

SHEEP—Was very scarce. The receipts that arrived were principally on eastern account and passed through. The rates were for Sheared, 5½@6c. Woolled 8@10c. The only sales that came under our notice were the following:

SALES OF SHEEP PER HEAD.

J. B. Huff sold 400 head of sheared at $7,00.
Courtney sold 310 head of sheared at $6,50.
The balance, some 1700 head, was forwarded to the Eastern Markets.

HOGS.—The Market was quiet, the season being about over. We did not learn of a single transaction. The entire receipts were forwarded East.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The following table shows the receipts of lumber, shingles, lath &c., for the week ending May 21st:

Lumber, ft	11,425,000
Shingles, No	795,000
Lath, pcs	1,610,000
Timber, ft	100,000
Posts, No	10,500
Pickets, No	68,000
Staves, No	440,000

Lumber—There has been a considerable falling off in the receipts on the past week as compared with the previous one, amounting to 7,185,000 feet. This, however, was owing to the continuance of adverse winds. It is hoped that the arrivals since Sunday last ought, under favorable circumstances, to have arrived here last week. With a fair supply of common cargoes, fully equal to the present demand, sales are made with greater difficulty, and at a reduction of $1 per thousand feet, from former quotations. There is still a good demand for strips and first class lumber, with a limited supply; prices consequently rule firm at our previous quotations. There is a large amount of activity in the market, and for the next few days we look for more buyers than sellers.

Shingles—The receipts during the past week were only 795,000, against 3,391,000 during the previous week. The demand is still active and much restricted by the limited supply. The market rules very firm, especially for Sawed Shingles, but without any change on previous quotations.

Lath—Received last week, 1,610,000, against 1,885,000 during the previous week. In very active demand, and firm at present quotations Sales have been made during the week generally at $4 50, and in one case only at $4 25.

New York Oil Market.

Refined petroleum at 66@69c, free, and 60@62c, in bond, per gallon. Messrs. Turner & Greives notice the week's business in Petroleum thus: "The demand for export has well nigh exhausted our supply, and with moderate receipts prices have again advanced, closing with a rare market, and sales at 60½@61½c for refined, 39½c for crude, and 68@69½c for refined, free. Benzine is quiet and firm at 35@36c, some holders demanding higher rates.

The Internal Revenue Tax bill has not yet been finally acted upon by Congress, but as there is a prospect of its becoming a law during the present week, we forbear comments until it is passed.

The following are the receipts at and exports from New York of Petroleum for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	11,211	186,097
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	14,522	129,702
Exports of petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1		1,736,070 gallons.

New Bedford Oil Market.

MAY 23, 1864.

Sperm is in steady demand and firm. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,115 bbls for export at $1 70, and 245 do inferior to the trade at $1 65 ₱ gal.

Whale is also in steady demand, and quotations fully sustained. The sales since our last embrace 4,950 bbls Northern in parcels for manufacturing, at 65@65½ ₱ gal. Also, 6,000 bbls Humpback, on private terms.

Whalebone has been unusually active, and sales have been made here and in New York of 100,000 lbs Arctic at Deborah at $1 50@1 62.

The following is the amount of sperm and whale oil and whalebone imported into the United States since January 1:

	Sperm.	Bbls.	Lbs.
Total	63,322	543,389	409 600
Cor. week	25,78,563	80,875	490,078
—Journal.			

	Whale.	Bone.
Total	429,061	9,004
Cor. week	48,025	

Providence Market.

Wool—Market quiet with firm prices; sales for the week 2750 lbs fine at 85c. Printing Cloths—Market very firm with an upward tendency; all first class 64x64 print cloths that have been offered at 18½c. Some few sales by printers; 19c have been offered for best 64x64 and refused; holders talk about 20c. The following are the sales: 4,000 pieces 56x60 46c; 5,000 do do 16¾, 7½ yards; 4,000 do 60x64 private terms; 14,000 do do 17¾c; 2,000 do do 17¾c; 5,000 do do, 18c; 5,000 do do, 18¾c; 5,000 do do 18¾c; 10,000 do do, 18½c—65,000 pieces.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is less doing in Pig Iron, but the market is firm; Small sales of Authracite are making at $58@60 ₱ ton for the three numbers. Scotch Pig is firm at 56½@62 ₱ ton. Manufactured iron is scarce, and prices are looking up.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, } Friday May 27, 1864.

The mrket yesterday was very firm, with a good demand for both Crude and Refined. The market contained more buyers than sellers, and holders in all cases were asking an advance. The receipts by the river amounted to 2,000 bbls. The Allegheny river is too low at present for boats to reach Oil City, hence, until we have a rise of water, we will have to depend on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and lots that will be floated down. Reports from Oil city represent that there are but few parcels of oil to come down, but whether the parties making these statements are interested or not, we have no means of ascertaining. At all events, holders put on an air or independence, as much as to say our time is coming. The reports from the east continue favorable to holders. The rates may be summed up as follows: Crude No. 1 oil 25@26c, packages included; No. 2 crude or Riley oil 28@28½c; No. 1 oil, in bulk, 25@26c; a good round lot would command the outside rates; refined oil, bonded for present delivery, 53c for June to 54c; July do 55c; free oil was held at the usual advance; Crude oil—The sales foot up as follows: Sales of parcels, in bulk, early in the day—585 bbls 25½c; 400 do 28¼c; 250 do 25¾c. Sales of crude, including the packages, 270 bbls Riley oil or what may be termed No. 2 oil, 28½c; 100 bbls shipping oil 50c; 275 do No. 2, 28c; 1 0 do 28c; 200 do 29c; 210 do 30c. 200, delivered in cars, 31c.

REFINED—Was firm and in good demand; sales 50 bbls Free at 61c; 300 do at 63c; 97 bbls Prime Acorn—The demand has fallen off. Prices 57c; 300 bbls bonded at 53c; 1,200 do at 53@53¼c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Jas Gallagher, 200 bbls; D F Clarke, 278; Richardson & Harley, 713; Davis & Stewart, 500; Clarke, 300. Total, 2,091 bbls.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Brewer, Burk & Co, 242 bbls refined; for Philadelphia.

Forsythe, Bros & Co, 155 bbls refined; for Philadelphia.

Wenenberger & Co, 120 bbls refined; for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Co, 68 bbls refined; for New York.
" " 105 bbls benzine; for Boston.
" " 55 bbls refined, for Boston.

North Oil Co, 167 bbls refined; for Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Co, 101 bbls refined; "
Standard Oil Co. 107 bbls refined; "
" " 176 bbls tar; "
Lyda & Co, 163 bbls refined; "
W M'Kewon, 180 bbls refined; "
Petrona Oil Co, 55 bbls refined; "
" " 57 bbls tar; "
Dilworth & Co, 56 bbls refined; "
Sellers & Co, 200 bbls refined; for New York.
Rider & Clark, 259 bbls refined; Philadelphia.
W P Logan, 29 bbls crude; "
Brewer, Burk & Co, 58 bbls benzine; Boston.
" " 12 bbls crude; "

Oil City Petroleum Market.

May 24.

Since our last, business has been tolerably brisk, but owing to the stage of water favoring transportation. The pond freshet on Saturday last brought down the creek some 12,000 or 15,000 barrels. Several boats piled up on the pier of the Bridge, one being nearly destroyed. Fortunately the oil was in packages, and the loss was comparatively light. Several hundred barrels floated down stream.

There has been less transactions in oil territory, some of which are mentioned elsewhere.

It has been the received opinion that the valuable territory was no nearest the stream; but recent experiments prove that the territory near the bluffs is equally valuable. This fact, now generally admitted, opens a greater breadth of territory for operations, which will be more extensive this season than usual.

Steamers and tow boats are doing a fine business, but the receding water will prevent their making more than another trip, unless there should be rain.

The stock of Petroleum on the creek and at this point is light. Prices on the creek rule from $6 75@7 25. Market closes firm.

There have been two strikes since our last—one on the Egbert farm, flowing 300 barrels per day, the other on the Hasson flats, not yet tubed.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports Per Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail Road.—Peter G. & Co., 2 cars fire clay; Whurston Bros. & Co., 1 car fire brick; Fortune Bros. & Co., 1 car fire brick; Real Kell, 4 bbls, green apples, 3 bbls. eggs; A. Hilsden, 10 green hides; Little & Co, 10 dry flax seed; J. Rhodes, 22 bags barley; Haolman R. & Co. 47 cutter bars; Sanitary Fair, 6 packages; Lambert & Co., 14 boxes cheese, McShane & Co., hams; J. Boyd, 100 bbls potatoes; Fetterman & Co., 23 bags flax seed; Brum & McC., 20 half bbs. bass; Schomaker & Lang, 25 do do fish; W. H. Kirkpatrick, 25 do do do; J. A. Caughey, 50 bbls apples; Wm. Weldon, 8 bags rags; D. S. Fairley, 90 sacks feed; A. Jackman, 57 bbs. flour; R. C. Loomis, 1 car metal; J. J. Raby, 3 cars stoves' J. S. Leggett, 133 bags wheat; Curry Shephard, 225 do oats; C. Keifer, 50 do do; McKeown & S., 100 bbs. flour; D. Wallace, 250 bags oats; J. McPherson, 2 cars corn; H. Everet, 20 bbs. Spirits.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—J B Crawfield, 41 box cheese; Wait & Wilson, 20 hf bbs fish; T Hower, 39 pcs copper; Beck & Lazear, 120 forks; Potter & Co, 40 hf bls fish; Chas Keifer, 76 green hides; C M Howe, 61 bls copper; Harrison & Bro, 100 bls flour; Fiss M'Cord, 165 bags rye; Burke & Barnes, 96 bags plaster; Thos Bell, 320 bags rye; C B Whitney, 490 staves, Bingham & Co, 250 bags oats; J S Leggett, 158 sks corn; D Wallace, 200 bls flour; Little & Trimble, 20 bxs cheese; Schultz, Son & Co, 34 do; Webb & Co, 66 do; Shomaker & Lang, 50 dozen brooms; John Grazier, 18 bxs, 3 sks and 12 bls tobacco

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin & Co, 2 cars iron; W P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; D M'Fadden, 20 bags potatoes.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Nashville.

PER MERCURY—Clark & Co, 114 hhds tobacco, 50 bbls whiskey; S Dilworth & Co, 29 bbls tobacco; J H Mazurie, 8 hhds, 1 bx do; Murtland & Conner, 4 hhds, 1 bx do; H Dallmyer, 4 hhds, 1 bx do; C Smith, 21 pgs sundries.

MARKETS BY TELEGAPRH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.

Money quiet and easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling quiet at 202@203 in currency. Gold irregular and unsettled, closing firmer; opening at 83, advancing to 84, declining to 83, and closing firm at 85. Government stock, 7-20 coupon, 107 108. Stocks heavy:

5-20 Coupons	109
U. S. 1 Year Cert	98
7-30's	110
O. & M. Cert	94½
Quicksilver	78¾
Hudson R. R	143¾
Erie	139¾
Reading	142½
M. S	98¾
Ill. Cent. scrip	128
C. & R.	114
Galena & C	133
Chicago & R. I	115
Mil. & PDC	70
P. Ft. W. & C	110
C. & N. W.	62

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.

COTTON—Is better; Middling Uplands, $1 00@$1 01; Low Middlings, 98c.

FLOUR—Less active and scarcely so firm; $7 25@$7 30 for extra; $6 00@7 70 for State; $7 75@7 80 for extra Ohio.

WHISKEY—Firmer and more active at $1 27@1 28.

WHEAT—Western opened dull, closing quiet and drooping at $1 57@1 65; Chicago spring, $1 60@1 65; Milwaukee club, $1 70@1 75.

CORN—Quiet and firm; old and new Western mixed, $1 50.

OATS—More active.

SUGARS—Quiet; Cuba and Muscovado 16¾@17¾c; clarified 18c.

MOLASSES—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Steady.

PORK—Active and higher at $28 50.

LARD—Kettle rendered 14c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 26.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Is not firm at $1 29¼@1 26 for No. 1; $1 23@1 23½ for No. 2

CORN—Active and advanced 1 cent; sales at $1 10@1 11 for No. 1. $1 07@1 08 for No. 2.

OATS—Sell at 68½@67c.

HIGHWINES—Advanced; sales at $1 21@1 22.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 26.

FLOUR—Dull and prices drooping, but not quotably lower, but to some extent nominal.

WHEAT—White lower; sales 1000 bushs prime Kentucky at $1 68. Red dull at $1 57@1 60.

CORN—Quiet and unchanged.

OATS—Very dull at 83½@84c.

WHISKY—In but moderate demand at $1 25.

All articles in the provision line are held higher, and the prices asked being above the views of buyers. There was little or nothing done.

CITY MESS PORK—Cannot be bought below $30.

BULK MEATS—Are held ¼c higher.

SHOULDERS—Cannot be bought below 11¾@11¾.

SIDES—Less than 13½@12.

LARD—Held at 13¾c.

GROCERIES—Firmer. Coffee 1c higher.

MONEY—Gold 82@83; silver 70@72; exchange a shade firmer.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.

FLOUR firm but transactions limited.

WHEAT firm; Chicago $1 30@1 75.

CORN active and unchanged.

OATS inactive at 91@92.

WHISKY higher at $1 10@1 20

CORN—Unchanged; middling 95; strict middling 97; fair 91; sales 44 bales; receipts 227 bales.

Movements of Grain at Toledo.

The receipts at this point for the week ending May 21 were as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Bar'y bus.	Rye bus.
Total	19,908	58,238	16,756	1 662		
Jan. 1, '64	283,765	689,707	190,703	68,178	14,850	2,154
do '63	274,262	398,437	544,792	212,150	1,266	2,962
do '62	351,227	670,460	720,794	8,858	9,328	2,583
do '61	280,040	396,243	1,168,500	1,822	734	6,728

Grain Movements at Chicago.

The following are the weekly receipts for the week ending Saturday, May 21, 1864:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Bar'y bus.
Total	29,194	203,943	268,934	143,667	3,240
Cor. week '63	62,068	187,881	1,180,631	163,467	13,414
Shipments for the week ending Saturday, May 21:					
Total	63,322	543,389	409 600	429,061	9,004
Cor. week	25,78,563	80,875	490,078	48,025	

—Journal.

Providence Market.

Wool—Market quiet with firm prices; sales for the week 2750 lbs fine at 85c. Printing Cloths—Market very firm with an upward tendency; all first class 64x64 print cloths that have been offered at 18½c. Some few sales by printers; 19c have been offered for best 64x64 and refused; holders talk about 20c. The following are the sales: 4,000 pieces 56x60 46c; 5,000 do do 16¾, 7½ yards; 4,000 do 60x64 private terms; 14,000 do do 17¾c; 2,000 do do 17¾c; 5,000 do do, 18c; 5,000 do do, 18¾c; 5,000 do do 18¾c; 10,000 do do, 18½c—65,000 pieces.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is less doing in Pig Iron, but the market is firm; Small sales of Authracite are making at $58@60 ₱ ton for the three numbers. Scotch Pig is firm at 56½@62 ₱ ton. Manufactured iron is scarce, and prices are looking up.

PITTSBURG DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, May 26, 1864.

Acid Acetic, No. 8	35	to	40	lb.
" Citric	1 40	to	1 50	"
" Muriatic	4	to	4½	"
" Oxalic	65	to	70	"
Sulphuric	3	to	3½	"
" Tartaric	1 40	to	1 50	"
Alcohol 76 0-0	2 52	to	2 56	gal.
" 98 0-0	2 60	to	2 63	"
Alum	5	to	5½	lb.
Ammonia Aqua	11	to	18	"
" Carbonate	36	to	40	"
Annatto, Prime	50	to	60	"
Antimony Black Pow'd	15	to	25	"
Arrow Root, American	13	to	15	"
" Bermuda	80	to	88	"
Bal-am Canada	3 50	to	4 00	gal.
" Copaiba	1 60	to	1 70	"
Bay Rum	3 50	to	4 00	gal.
Black Lead, American	4	to	5	lb.
" " E. Imperial	15	to	18	"
" " German	7	to	10	"
Blue Mass, W. S. P	85	to	90	"
" " English	1 45	to	1 50	"
Blue Vitriol	20	to	22	"
Borax, Refined	40	to	45	"
Brimstone	5¾	to	6¾	"
Beeswax	52	to	58	"
Buchu leaves	90	to	1 25	"
Burgundy Pitch, True	40	to	45	"
Calomel, American	2 00	to	2 10	"
" " English	2 25	to	2 35	"
Cantharides	2 75	to	2 80	"
Cassia	85	to	88	"
Cream Tartar	70	to	77	"
Chamomiles, German	90	to	1 00	"
" Roman	35	to	55	"
Chinoidine	20	to	25	"
Chloroform	2 25	to	2 35	"
Cloves	55	to	58	"
Cochineal, Honduras	1 88	to	2 10	"
" Mexican	1 50	to	1 75	"
Copperas	7 00	to	8 00	bbl.
Cubebs	85	to	90	lb.
Cudbear	40	to	50	"
Dovers Powder	3 40	to	3 50	"
Epsom Salts	5	to	6	"
Ergot	1 50	to	1 60	"
Extract Logwood	15	to	16	"
Ether, nitric, spirits of	55	to	60	"
Ether Sulphuric	87	to	95	"
Flowers sulphur	7½	to	8½	"
Glauber Salts	2½	to	3½	"
Glue, No. 1	13	to	15	"
Gum Arabic, White	65	to	75	"
" " sorts	55	to	60	"
" Assafœtida	50	to	65	"
" Camphor	75	to	85	"
" Myrrh	75	to	85	"
" Opium	16 00	to	16 25	"
" Shellac	1 00	to	1 15	"
" Tragacanth Flake	1 00	to	1 25	"
" sorts	60	to	65	"
Indigo, S. F	1 80	to	1 90	"
Iodine resublimed	7 00	to	7 50	"
Ipecac, pow'd	6 25	to	6 50	"
Isinglass, American	65	to	75	"
Juniper Berries	8	to	12	"
Licorice Calabria	40	to	50	"
Licorice Sicily	25	to	30	"
Logwood Chips	3	to	4	"
Mace	1 65	to	1 70	"
Madder	15	to	20	"
Magnesia Carbonate	42	to	48	"
Magnesia Calcined	75	to	1 25	"
Manna	1 50	to	2 50	"
Mercurial Ointment	1 00	to	1 30	"
Morphia	9 75	to	10 00	₱ oz.
Nitrate Silver, pure	1 80	to	1 85	₱ oz
Nitrate Silver No. 2	1 40	to	1 45	₱ "
Nutmegs	1 70	to	1 75	₱ lb
Yellow Ochre American	1½	to	2½	lbs.
" French	4	to	5	"
Oil Bergamot	6 50	to	8 50	"
" Cassia	2 80	to	2 90	gall
" Cloves